The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5550. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Arrival of the Cable Expedition in American Waters.

The Latest Debates in the Lords on the Irish Church Bill.

ACTION ON IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

Celebration of Independence Day Abroad.

The Walker Ticket Elected in Virginia.

Action of Irish Republicans in Convention in Chicago.

THE NEW CABLE.

Continued Good Reports from the Great Eastern—The Progress of the Work.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.

Up to Sunday noon the steamship *Great Eastern* had made 1,269 knots from Brest, and paid out 1,420 knots of the cable.

BREST, Tuesday, July 6.

Advices have been received from the *Great Eastern* up to 10:30 o'clock Monday evening. Though it is not known how far she had proceeded, the signals were good and the weather fine. All well on board.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6—Midnight.

A dispatch dated "On board the *Great Eastern*, July 5," gives the position of the "Big Ship" at noon of Monday, as lat. 46° 03', long. 38° 47', and says: "We have run 1,397 knots since leaving Brest, and have paid out 1,562 knots of cable. All well on board and everything progressing satisfactorily."

BREST, Tuesday, July 6—Midnight.

Dispatches from on board the *Great Eastern* have been received, bearing date of 10 o'clock this forenoon, (6th inst.,) and announcing the arrival of the expedition "in American waters."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Church Bill—Continuation of the Debate in the Lords—Amendments Adopted.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.

In the House of Lords last night the consideration of the Irish Church bill was resumed. Lord LIFFORD moved an amendment, granting the value of their manses to the Presbyterians.

Earl GRANVILLE opposed the amendment on the ground that it would aggravate the mischief of the decision arrived at by the House on Friday night, when it rejected the amendment to permit the churches to retain their ecclesiastical residences without payment thereof.

Lord LIFFORD withdrew his amendment.

The Archbishop of Canterbury moved an amendment to clause 29, that private endowments made since 1560, instead of 1660, be retained by the Church. He pointed out the large endowments which had been made prior to 1660, and said there was no reason why they should not be dealt with in the same manner as those made after that date. To show such an unjust discrimination he thought was most dangerous; it would shake the faith of the people in private endowments.

Lord HATHERLEY opposed the Archbishop's amendment, on the ground that private endowments made prior to 1660 were purely mythical. He said the "Ulster Grant" was an appropriation to Church uses of public money and land won by the English while putting down rebellion; in no sense was it a private endowment.

The Bishop of Peterborough supported the amendment, urging that neither on the ground of justice nor of legal right ought the Church to be deprived of those early endowments.

Earl GRANVILLE said the difficulty in establishing the legality of those early endowment rights would swallow up the whole amount of their value in litigation, and he proposed to grant half a million sterling in money instead.

The Marquis of SALISBURY objected to the bringing up at the last moment of fresh proposals by the Government, and proposed that the consideration of clause 29 be postponed.

Lord CAIRNS suggested the passage of the clause without date or amendment, leaving Earl GRANVILLE'S proposition to be considered in the report.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then moved an amendment that all glebe lands granted by the Crown since 1560 be given to the new Church body. After a long discussion a division was had and the amendment was carried by a vote of 105 to 55.

Clauses 30, 31 and 32 were agreed to. Clause 33 was taken up.

The Earl of LIMERICK moved an amendment providing that the poor rates be deducted from any rent charge sold in lieu of tithes.

The Marquis of SALISBURY remarked that this clause was an arithmetical puzzle, but was evidently intended as a sop to the Irish landlords. The Government proposed to act fairly, but the bill was the most penurious and exacting measure ever devised. If the Government had come boldly forward and avowed the clauses which distinctly represented their principles, they would have commended themselves more to all classes of the country.

The House divided on the Marquis of LIMERICK'S amendment, and it was adopted by a vote of 91 to 64.

Clause 33, as amended, and clauses 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38 were agreed to.

The Earl of COURTOWN, believing the feeling of the House was against the amendment to cancel the *Regium Donum* and Maynooth College clauses, withdrew it. The *Regium Donum* clause was agreed to.

Lord FITZWALTER renewed the amendment to strike the Maynooth College clause from the bill.

The Earl of BANDON objected to the clause because it was a violation of the principles set forth in the preamble.

Lord CAIRNS admitted that was good ground for objection, but he would not vote for the rejection of the clause, because it would result in throwing the charge of the Maynooth grant on the Consolidated Fund.

The Duke of ARGYLL defended the clause, and the Duke of RUTLAND opposed it.

The House then divided on the question of retaining the Clause, as it stands, with the following result:

For the Clause....................146
Against it....................22

Clauses 40 to 67, inclusive, were agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Dean STANLEY preached a sermon on the 4th of July, in which he made allusion to American Independence and to the relations of England and the United States. He strongly deprecated the use of irritating expressions by those in authority in either country.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6—Midnight.

The House of Lords to-night took up the Irish Church bill at clause 68.

Lord CAIRNS moved as an amendment to postpone the question of the disposal of the surplus, because much time must elapse before its realization, and he objected to its application to relieve others from legal obligations.

Earl GRANVILLE condemned the amendment. It would, if adopted, have the effect to verify the prophecies that the bill would give no satisfaction.

The Duke of CLEVELAND regretted the failure of the proposition for concurrent endowment. He urged that the surplus fund be held until Parliament should be more fully able to decide in regard to its application.

The Duke of ARGYLL supported the original clause.

The Marquis of SALISBURY protested against the reckless conduct shown in throwing away a large fund. He ridiculed the declarations of the members of the Government that though individually in favor of concurrent endowment under the present circumstances, they deemed it impossible. It was lamentable to see Her Majesty's Ministers sacrifice not only their own convictions, but considerations of the highest policy and statesmanship at the bidding of the Liberation Society.

The Earl of KIMBERLY urged the Lords to be content with the amendments made, and not forfeit them by rendering it impossible for the House of Commons to accept the bill as amended.

After a protracted debate the House divided and Lord CAIRNS' amendment to postpone the disposal of the surplus fund was adopted by a vote of 160 against 90.

The clauses of the bill which had previously been passed over were then considered and agreed to with some verbal alterations.

The preamble of the bill was also amended to make it agree with the alteration made in clause 68.

The bill then passed the Committee.

The Times on the "Fourth" and the "Peace Jubilee"—Depression in the Cotton Trade at Lancashire.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.

The London *Times* to-day has an editorial article on the subject of the anniversary of American Independence. The writer says: "The Americans now feel that they can speak of themselves and of their neighbors in a calm and dignified tone. With the boasting of the old time we may expect most of the old acrimony to vanish. The American people ought to be in a friendly spirit after their monster Peace Festival. Such a demonstration in favor of peace—such a prodigious condemnation of strife—ought to have a softening effect on the most strenuous asserter of the *Alabama* claims."

There is an unusual depression in the cotton trade in Lancashire, and several firms in the business have been obliged to suspend.

The trial of OVERENDEND, GURNEY and others has been postponed until December.

Excitement in Cork—Monster Fenian Meetings—Demand for the Release of the Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.

Dispatches from Cork state that outrages on the part of the Fenian organization continue to be perpetrated. The Police near that city were attacked night before last by concealed ruffians, and several of them badly hurt. Some arrests were made yesterday on suspicion of complicity.

CORK, Tuesday, July 6.

A monster meeting was held at Mallow yesterday. Resolutions were passed and speeches made protesting against the reply of Mr. SULLIVAN, member of Parliament from Mallow, to Mr. MOORE'S resolutions, touching the release of the Fenians, in the House of Commons recently.

The Common Council of this City yesterday unanimously passed a resolution calling upon the Government to release the imprisoned Fenians.

SPAIN.

The Oath—Penalties for Refusing to Take It.

MADRID, Tuesday, July 6.

Minister FIGUEROLA introduced a bill in the Cortes imposing penalties on those classes which refuse the oath to respect and obey the new Constitution. It proposes to sell for the benefit of the State the patrimonial property of corporate bodies, and to suppress the salaries or pensions paid to any person refusing to swear fidelity to the Constitution.

Republican Demonstrations—Resignation of the Minister of Justice.

MADRID, Tuesday, July 6.

There was a large number of Republican demonstrations throughout Catalonia yesterday and the day before.

HERRERA, who a short time since was appointed Minister of Justice, has resigned.

Fights Between the Troops and Republicans at Seville.

MADRID, Tuesday, July 6.

Conflicts have taken place in Seville between the troops and bands of Republicans. The latter have been dispersed, and the city is comparatively quiet, though the excitement is intense.

FRANCE.

The St. Etienne Miners—Approach of the End of the Strike—The French Elections.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 6.

No further trouble is apprehended among the miners at St. Etienne and other places in that vicinity. An accommodation has been arrived at, and the strikes are in a fair way of settlement.

Forty-nine more of the recent elections for members of the Corps Legislatif have been declared valid.

RUSSIA.

The Appointment of Catacazi as American Minister—What it Indicates.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.

The appointment of CATACAZI as Envoy of Russia to Washington is regarded as an important step toward a more active policy on the Eastern question. CATACAZI is charged with the duty of conveying the congratulations of the Czar to General GRANT in lieu of a special mission for which he was first intended.

SERVIA.

The New Constitution—Its Liberal Articles.

BELGRADE, Tuesday, July 6.

The project of the new Constitution for Servia has been completed. It establishes equality of the citizens, Ministerial responsibility, liberty of the Press, independence of Judges and autonomy of the Legislative Chamber.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Late Advices from General McMahon.

LISBON, Tuesday, July 6.

Later advices have been received from South America by the arrival of the mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, June 10. The war news was unimportant. Mr. MCMAHON, the United States Minister to Paraguay, was at Buenos Ayres, and would sail for Rio Janeiro at once.

MEXICO.

The New United States Minister—Presentation of Minister Nelson—Terrible Railroad Accident.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sunday, June 27, via HAVANA, Tuesday, July 6.

Señor MARISCAL, the recently appointed Minister to the United States, leaves Mexico on the 25th of July for the City of Washington.

Minister ROSECRANS yesterday delivered his letter of recall to President JUAREZ, and Mr. NELSON, the new Minister, presented his credentials. Speeches were made upon the occasion mutually complimentary to the people of both nations, and it was decidedly the event of the year.

A terrible accident has occurred on the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad. A train ran off the track, killing twenty-three persons and wounding many others.

ARANGO has pronounced in Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi and Guanajuato.

The Federal Government is short of funds and refuses to pay the interest on the internal debt, and has also reduced salaries.

VARGAS has been declared Governor of the State of Puebla.

CUBA.

Torpedoes Found in Espiritu Santo.

HAVANA, Monday, July 5.

The steamship *Louisiana* arrived yesterday. A number of torpedoes have been found among the coal at the gasworks of the City of Espiritu Santo.

CANADA.

The Peculations in the Receiver-General's Department—United States Officers in Montreal.

OTTAWA, Canada, Tuesday, July 6.

Mr. REIFFENSTEIN, chief clerk of the Receiver-General's Department, was before the Police Magistrate to-day. The evidence against him shows his peculations to be of a varied and extensive character. He has been committed to jail to stand his trial at the Fall Assizes.

MONTREAL, Canada, Tuesday, July 6.

General MCDOWELL and family, Captain STOCKTON and Captain COSTER, United States Army, are in this city, stopping at the St. James Hotel.

TORONTO, Tuesday, July 6.

The shareholders of the Royal Canadian Bank held a meeting and elected an entire new Board of Directors. JOHN CROWFORD, M. P., was elected President, and WILLIAM THOMSON Vice-President. It is thought this change will restore confidence in the institution, and that it will resume business within the time prescribed by law.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Observances of the Day Across the Water—Banquets at Vienna and Stuttgart—Celebrations Elsewhere.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in the principal cities of Europe. At Vienna a banquet was given at the United States Legation. Secretary HAY presided, and on toasting the health of the Emperor of Austria, called to mind the dispatch sent by Secretary SEWARD to Mr. MOTLEY in 1862, in which a tribute was paid to the dignity, moderation and justice which marked the policy of Austria at the beginning of the rebellion in America, and, added Mr. HAY, these qualities continued to characterize the conduct of the Austrian Government throughout the war. Minister JAY gave a toast to the health of Baron VON BEUST.

At Stuttgart two hundred Americans and their friends sat down to dinner. Mr. HERMANN presided. Toasts were drank to the Independence of America, to President GRANT, to Congress and to the Army and Navy of the United States, and to the King of WURTEMBURG. At night a ball was given, at which over a thousand guests were present.

Banquets were also given in Paris and Berlin on the Fourth of July. At the Berlin celebration the healths of President GRANT and King WILLIAM of Prussia, Minister BANCROFT and Count VON BISMARCK were toasted, and the speakers compared the American anniversary with that of the battle of Koenigsgratz.

Celebrations Along the Pacific Coast—Attentions to Mr. Seward.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 6.

The national anniversary was observed in this city yesterday by a procession and literary exercises. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, accompanied by Mayor MCCOPPIN, occupied a carriage in the line, and were greeted with the waving of handkerchiefs and other demonstrations of respect by the thousands of people who thronged the streets. Salutes were fired from the different forts in the harbor, and the city and shipping were decked with flags which presented a gala appearance.

The Fourth of July was generally observed throughout the Pacific Coast. In some places it was celebrated on Saturday, in some on Sunday and in others on Monday.

THE TURF.

The Newmarket Races—Opening of the July Meeting.

NEWMARKET, Tuesday, July 6.

The July meeting commenced to-day. The July Stakes, for two-year-olds, was won by Mr. MERRY'S b. f. *Sunshine*, beating Count LAGRANGE'S ch. c. *Alaric*, second, and Sir J. HAWLEY'S br. f. *Waif*, third. The betting was two to one against *Sunshine*, eight to one against *Alaric*, and ten to one against *Waif*. Thirteen ran.

The Gladiateur Stakes, for two-year-old colts, was won by Mr. HEENE'S b. c. *Hawthornden*, (late *Blue Light*,) beating *Prince*, second; Mr. J. DAWSON'S b. c. by *King Tom*, out of *Katherine Logie*, third. The betting at the start was two to one against *Hawthornden*, three to one against *Prince*, and two to one against *Dawson's* colt. Five ran.

The Achievement Stakes for two-year-old fillies, was won by Mr. PRYOR'S ch. f. by *King of Trumps*, out of *Basquine*, beating Count LAGRANGE'S b. f. *Bombarde* second, and *Verdure* third. The betting was two to one against the winner. Six started.

Racing at Poughkeepsie—Second Day of the Summer Meeting.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Tuesday, July 6.

The second day's racing at Daly's Park closed last night. There were three races, all mile heats, 3 in 5 in harness. The first was for a purse of $800, which was won by Dr. OGILL'S s. g. *Pet* in three straight heats. Time—2:33, 2:40, 2:37.

The second race was for 2:40 horses, for a purse of $500, which was won by N. BARRET'S horse *Finnegan*. Time—2:36, 2:38, 2:37, 2:39.

The third and last race was for 2:30 horses, for a purse of 1,000, which was won by *Rosa Golddust* in three straight heats. Time—2:32, 2:32, 2:32.

FIRES.

Large Fire in Louisville, Ky.—Loss from $40,000 to $50,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July 6.

Last night the store of H. H. NEAL, dry goods dealer, was damaged by fire to the amount of $40,000 to $50,000 on the stock and fixtures. The whole insurance, from $25,000 to $30,000 is in the following companies: Louisville Insurance and Banking Company, Liverpool, London and Cleveland, Buckeye and North American. A roman candle is supposed to have caused the fire.

Dwelling-House Destroyed in Bristol, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, July 6.

A fire in Bristol on Monday morning destroyed the dwelling of W. T. BENNETT. The loss is estimated at $5,000, half insured in the Providence Mutual Insurance Company.

Marine Disaster—Another Deserted Wreck Discovered.

PLYMOUTH, Tuesday, July 6.

The ship *Cavalier*, Captain MANSON, of Aberdeen, which cleared from Quebec, Canada, on the 31st of May, for London, has arrived at this port waterlogged, having been run into by the Bremen mail steamer.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, July 6.

The brig *New Dominion*, arrived here, reports that on the 30th of June, six miles S. S. W. from Davis South Shoal, fell in with the hull of a vessel on her beam ends, apparently from six to seven hundred tons, painted green, with a narrow streak of white on the quarter-board and copper bottom. She appeared to have been run into, as her sides were stove in. Could not ascertain her name.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Quiet Election Day in Virginia—Election of the Walker Ticket by a Large Majority—The Congressional Delegation.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, July 6.

The election passed off quietly. After nightfall the streets resounded with cheers for WALKER and the victory in the State. A meeting of Walker men was held and addressed by six colored men and several whites, including Mr. HUNNICUTT. Prominent Walker men here claim the State by 3,000 majority, and a decisive majority in both branches of the Legislature. Prominent Wells men claim that they have a decided majority in the State, bur give no figures. Nearly every telegram received here by either side shows large gains for WALKER, and a serious split in the colored vote, which it was claimed would be cast solid for WELLS. The heaviest defection of colored men from the Wells ticket, is in the Southern counties where the Walker men ran several colored men for the Legislature. In Charlotte, a very strong colored county, 400 blacks voted for WALKER.

Up to midnight telegrams were received which announced that WALKER had carried the following counties: Bedford, by 1,000 majority; Augusta, by 3,000 majority; Albemarle, by 300 majority; Culpepper, by 200 majority; Washington, by 1,000 majority; Smith, by 1,000 majority; Louisa, and all the w hite counties west of the mountains.

WELLS carries Petersburg by 1,200, Greenville by 300, and Chesterfield, Nottaway, Charlotte and Halifax.

The Congressional candidates successful, as far ar heard from, are PORTER, (a Wells man,) in this District; BOOKER, (Walker man,) in Pittsylvania District; NORTON, (colored,) in the York District, and MCKENZIE in the Alexandria District. In very few counties have the blacks polled their registered votes, while the whites everywhere have polled nearly their entire strength. In this Legislative District the Walker men claim 300 majority, which gives them eleven members of the Legislature. It is estimated by old politicians here that Governor WELLS' defeat is the most decided that occurred since the Presidential campaign of 1856.

The Constitution, with the objectionable clauses expurgated, is adopted by an overwhelming majority. About thirty counties have been heard from, which give WALKER nearly 12,000 majority.

RICHMOND, Va., July 7—1:30 A. M.

Thirty-three counties heard from give WALKER about 15,000 majority.

MAINE.

Sad Casualties—A Daughter of Rev. Henry Giles, the Eminent Lecturer, Drowned at Bucksport—One Boy Shot by Another in Bangor—Two Young Ladies Drowned at Booth Bay.

BANGOR, Me., Tuesday, July 6.

Miss NORA GILES, daughter of Rev. HENRY GILES, the well-known lecturer and essayist, a beautiful and highly-educated young lady, 18 years of age, was drowned at Bucksport, on Saturday, by upsetting of a boat in which she was sailing, in company with her sister, another young lady, and a gentleman. Her body had not been recovered at last accounts.

ELBRIDGE JONES, a boy 12 years of age, shot his playmate, WILLIE DAVIS, a boy 7 years of age, in this city yesterday, the ball entering his chest and nearly proving fatal. Young JONES alleges that he intended snapping a cap, not supposing the pistol to be loaded.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, July 6.

A special to the *Advertiser* from Booth Bay says, a party of young ladies and gentlemen in a small boat rowing from the schooner *Josephine Swanton* to Neuse Island, were run down and sunk by the schooner *Young Sultan*. Miss GREENAW and Miss CASWELL were drowned. The bodies have not been recovered. Two other young ladies were injured, but it is hoped not seriously.

Singular Tragedy in Terre Haute, Ind.—Two Editors Shot by a Policeman.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Tuesday, July 6.

This afternoon about 2 o'clock C. W. BROWN and Major O. Y. SMITH, editors and proprietors of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, were shot by ERWIN S. ERNY, a policeman, under circumstances of a most unprovoked character. Major SMITH was returning from his dinner to the office, and as he passed the corner of Third and Main streets, ERNY assaulted him with a billy. Stunned and bewildered by the blows, SMITH ran into the middle of the street, ERNY following him up and dealing him several more blows before he reached the opposite side of the street. By this time SMITH succeeded in drawing his pistol, and attempted to shoot, but missed fire. ERNY then jumped behind a lamp-post, and drawing a large navy revolver, fired at SMITH, who fired at the same time ERNY'S shot took effect in SMITH'S leg. He then started across the street and motioned to Mr. BROWN, who had by that time reached the ground, and again drew his revolver and fired at BROWN, the shot taking effect in his breast and producing, it is feared, a mortal wound. The affair causes the most intense excitement in this city.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court—Judgments Entered in Several Cases.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 6.

In the Supreme Court, before Chief Justice THOMPSON and Justices READ, AGNEW, SHERWOOD and WILLIAMS, judgments were entered in the following cases:

Bankholder et al. *vs.* Shahl et al.; error to C. P. of Somerset County; judgment affirmed.

Woodward et al. *vs.* Cumberland Valley Railroad Company; appeal dismissed at cost of appellants.

Same *vs.* Same; error to C. P. of Cumberland County; bill dismissed.

Pritchell, Boyle & Co. *vs.* Jacob B. Cook; error to C. P. of Franklin County; judgment affirmed.

Givens *vs.* Miller et al.; error to C. P. of Cumberland County; judgment reversed.

Grenemeyer *vs.* The Southern Mutual Insurance Company; error to C. P. of York County; judgment affirmed.

Williams; appeal; error to Cumberland County; appeal dismissed.

Williams et al. *vs.* Row et al.; error to Cumberland County; judgment reversed and a *venire de novo* awarded.

Wiest *vs.* Jacob; error to Cumberland County; judgment affirmed.

Taylor and Ensworth, executors, *vs.* E. Eldridge; error to C. P. of Lycoming County; judgment affirmed.

Smith *vs.* Austin et al.; error to C. P. of Franklin County; judgment reversed.

John C. Kiniwell *vs.* Joseph Bettner; error to Somerset County; judgment reversed.

Appeal of Abraham Hoffer; decree affirmed at the costs of the appellant.

Joseph Alexander *vs.* The Mifflin County National Bank; judgments affirmed.

The Commonwealth *vs.* The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

Same *vs.* The Erie Railroad Company.

Same *vs.* The Lackawanna Bloomsburg Railroad Company.

Same *vs.* The Monongahela Railroad Company.

Same *vs.* The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company; in the cases brought to test the constitutionality of the tonnage tax, the judgment reversed the decision of the Court below, and declares the law constitutional.

The Commonwealth *vs.* The Phœnix Iron Company; judgment reversed.

The Commonwealth to the use of Mary C. Miller *vs.* Snyder et al.; judgment affirmed.

The Gettysburg National Bank *vs.* Kuhns; judgment reversed.

Daniel G. May *vs.* Elizabeth May; judgment affirmed.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company *vs.* Rev. J. M. Barnett; judgment affirmed.

The Pittsburg, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. *vs.* Alexander and Thomas Jones; judgment affirmed.

A Philadelphia Pleasure-boat Overhauled—Blunder of the Authorities.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 6.

The steamer *Firefly*, formerly a blockade runner, started Sunday morning with a large number of passengers for a pleasure excursion to Cape May and the Fishing Banks. Under the suspicion that the passengers were fillibusters, destined for the assistance of the Cuban insurgents, she was stopped off Chester on her way down the river by the revenue cutter, who fired a shot across her bows. She was brought back to the Navy-yard and detained until Monday morning, when the authorities becoming satisfied that no violation of the Neutrality laws was intended, she was released on the proposed excursion. No arms larger than pistols were on board, and her owner had his entire family with him.

THE IRISH REPUBLICANS.

Opening of the National Convention at Chicago—Complete Organization—Adoption of a Platform.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 6.

The National Irish Republican Convention met at Farwell Hall in this city yesterday morning. The hall was appropriately dressed with flags and mottoes. The Convention was called to order by Mr. BELL, of the *Irish Republic*, who proposed as temporary Chairman of the Convention Hon. J. W. FITZGERALD, of Cincinnati, who was declared elected. Mr. FITZGERALD addressed the delegates at considerable length, taking ground in favor of universal liberty for all classes and colors; also in favor of protection to American industry.

JOHN POPE HODNETT, of Dakota; Colonel KELLEY, of New-York, and J. O'CONNOR, of Washington City, were elected temporary Secretaries.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed from each State.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was also appointed, representing the States and Territories as follows:

Wisconsin, Thomas Reynold; Iowa, J. J. McDonald; Minnesota, Paul Fitzgerald; Tennessee, John S. Mullin; Michigan, John Clancey; Louisiana, R. L. Shelley; Ohio, P. O'Niel; Missouri, M. C. Enright; Dakota, John P. Hodnett; Illinois, C. Moore; Pennsylvania, James O'Hagan; Connecticut, Richard McCloud; Nebraska, John Quinn; District of Columbia, M. Duffy; North Carolina, J. F. Lee; Kentucky, M. Donald; New-Jersey, David Bell; New-York, John O'Brien.

The Convention then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon reassembling at 3 o'clock, the Committee on Credentials made the following report:

States and Territories Represented.—Connecticut, 10 delegates; Dakota, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Illinois, 52; Iowa, 11; Ohio, 25; Nebraska, 6; New-Jersey, 1; North Carolina, 8; Michigan, 8; Missouri, 6; Pennsylvania, 3; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 6; Minnesota, 7; Massachusetts, 6; Wisconsin, 14; Kansas, 3; New-York, 39. Total number of delegates reported, 221. A large number of delegates on the rolls are not here.

On motion of Mr. QUINN, of North Carolina, the Chairman of each delegation was authorized to strike off the names of those not present.

After some delay the Committee on Permanent Organization made the following report:

President—Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald, of Ohio. Vice-Presidents—W. J. Kershaw, of Wisconsin; James Magonigal, of Michigan; P. W. Dunn, of Illinois; James M. Moriarty, of Pennsylvania; R. C. Cloud, of Connecticut; M. Duffy, District of Columbia; M. McKinley, of Tennessee; D. Bell, of New-Jersey; Mathew Byrne, of New-York; R. L. Shelley, of Louisiana; Thomas Savin, of Ohio; P. W. Cooney, of Kansas; Henry O'Connor, of Iowa; Dennis O'Brien, of Georgia; George M. O'Brien, of Nebraska; Paul Fitzgerald, of Minnesota; John Reilly, of North Carolina; J. Pope Hodnett, of Dakota.

Secretaries—P. P. Daly, of Missouri; J. D. O'Connell, of the District of Columbia; J. D. Ronan, of Michigan; T. J. Kelley, of New-York; P. J. Collins, of Louisiana.

The report was adopted. After the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

SECOND DAY.

The Irish Republican Convention reassembled at Farwell Hall this morning. A number of delegates who were not present yesterday, made their appearance to-day. The Committee on Platform presented their report, which was discussed nearly the entire day, and finally adopted, as follows:

The Irish Republicans of the United States of America, in National Convention assembled at Chicago, Ill., on the 4th of July, 1869, have made the following declaration of principles:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Irish people in this Republic, and of all men over the world, to give their support to those who, on principle, contend for the right of all to perfect liberty, without regard to race, color, creed or sex.

Resolved, That loyalty to the American Republic, a fixed and unalterable determination to stand by the only Free Government on this earth, and to preserve and defend it against the attack and machinations of all its enemies, is the first political duty which the Irish citizens of this country are called upon to discharge.

Resolved, That to spread the principle of freedom is a duty we owe to ourselves and to the oppressed people of the earth, and one which is by all means consistent with the international obligations we are bound to discharge.

Resolved, That we ask for the oppressed people of our native land, for Cuba, and the downtrodden of all enslaved lands, the sympathy and support of the people and Government of the United States.

Resolved, That we protest against the presence of the armed despotisms of Europe on this continent, and pledge our hearty coöperation to any plan adopted for their removal.

Resolved, That to Senators SUMNER, of Massachusetts, and CHANDLER, of Michigan, we tender our hearty thanks for the noble efforts made by them to receive justice for the insults and injuries inflicted by England on this country, and which are known as the "*Alabama* Claims;" and that we declare our readiness to stand by the Government of the Republic in insisting upon an ample apology for the wrong committed and full compensation for the loss sustained.

Resolved, That free trade, (falsely so called,) being a selfish and cunning device of the enslavers of mankind, saps the very foundation of American prosperity and independence; and that we, in the interests of the entire American people, claim full and adequate legislative protection to American industry, and for those only who maintain the principles of protection, and who will make honest efforts to embody it in a protective tariff, should the votes of the Irishmen in America be given.

Resolved, That the tendency which induces so many to neglect the cultivation of the soil and congregate in great cities, we regard as an evil, and one which is consigning multitudes of the Irish people of the country to life-long misery. We, therefore, declare our determination to take measures to afford facilities to our fellow-countrymen to settle down on the free and fertile lands of this great and glorious country.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the triumphant success of the Republican cause at the late Presidential election, and pledge to President GRANT our cordial and earnest support in preserving and defending the great principle of human liberty at home and abroad.

Resolved, That the existing Neutrality laws being instrumental only in aiding the monarchies of the earth in sustaining their oppressive systems of government, and having, on various occasions, placed the American Government in the anomalous position of using their power for the support of said Governments, and receiving only in return active and open hostility from the British Government, we pledge ourselves to labor for their entire repeal.

The first resolution passed by a vote of 51 to 49, the words "or sex" being the chief objection to it. There was also a divided sentiment on the seventh resolution.

A resolution was offered and passed, after considerable debate, requesting Congress to pass a law making foreigners citizens in one year after their arrival in this country.

A resolution was also passed in favor of the formation of immigration societies; also, against any distinction as to race or color in membership of trades' union associations.

The Convention then adjourned.

Burning of Thompson's Hotel at Lake Mahopac—Escape of the Guests—Extensive Damage.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y., Tuesday, July 6.

Thompson's Hotel, situated near the borders of Lake Mahopac, was entirely destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The fire originated in the kitchen, and was caused, as is supposed, by a defective pipe leading to the chimney. All of the guests, numbering two hundred, were removed to the neighboring hotels and properly cared for. The greater part of the furniture and baggage was saved, although in a damaged condition. The loss is estimated at $30,000, and is mostly covered by insurance. The hotel was capable of accommodating two hundred and fifty guests.

The Counterfeiting Case in Georgia—Release of the Macon Postmaster.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 6.

TURNER, (colored,) the Postmaster at Macon, Ga., was released by the United States Marshal last night, and returned to Macon. The women having in their possession the United States Treasury notes were released on $500 bonds, after a private consultation between the United States Marshal and some lawyers. The whole affair will be exposed in a few days, and the guilty parties brought to trial.

The Aerial Ship "Avitor" at San Francisco—Comments of the Press Upon it.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 6.

The trial of the model of the air-ship "Avitor," yesterday, is pronounced a success by the *Times*, while the *Alta* says the performance was something like a failure. The wind blew so hard that it was impossible to make the experiment in open air, so the trial was made under cover. The ship rose in the air, and was propelled backward and forward and guided in any desired direction by the steering apparatus. It is claimed that the present "Avitor" is not a criterion of success; the principle has been developed. The scale of its machinery is so trifling—the engines and boiler weighing less than a hundred pounds—that its failure or success would be a matter of no surprise.

Fatal Railroad Accident at Flushing, L. I.—An Old Lady Killed.

FLUSHING, L. I., Tuesday, July 6.

This afternoon as the 1 o'clock train was being made up at Flushing, an old lady named BURCHELL attempted to get on the train and pass from one car to the other. The train being moved at that moment she fell between the cars, and her head falling on the track was crushed to a jelly. It was the fault of the old lady, and not of the railroad employes, as the train was ready to receive passengers, but was being moved from one part of the yard to the proper place for starting.

Railroad Enterprises in Georgia—The Harbor of Brunswick.

MACON, Tuesday, July 6.

The harbor of Brunswick, Ga., has railroad connection with the interior. The Macon & Brunswick Railroad, one hundred and ninety miles, will be completed by Nov. 1—in time for the Fall cotton crop. The harbor of Brunswick is the best on the South Atlantic Coast, having depth of water for the largest frigate that floats.

Attempt to Break Jail at Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., Tuesday, July 6.

A desperate attempt was made to break jail in this city yesterday. The plastering and mortar had been removed, and the stones in the wall loosened so that a slight push would throw them out and allow the prisoners to escape. The plot was discovered in season to prevent its execution.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

LONG BRANCH, July 6.—The season at Long Branch was thoroughly inaugurated yesterday. The first grand hop of the season, given last night at the Stetson House, was an unprecedented success. The parlors and halls of the hotel were thronged with the *elite* of our principal cities, among whom were many prominent citizens of New-York and Philadelphia. The season has been ushered in under more than favorable auspices, and all look for one of unusual gaiety and interest.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 6.—A lad named BRUSO was seriously injured yesterday morning by the bursting of a small cannon, while he was in the act of firing it. It is thought it will be necessary to amputate his right leg. On Sunday afternoon WM. WHEELER, aged 12 years, was killed by the bursting of a cannon at West Stockbridge, Mass., while a salute was being fired by EDWARD GANON.

BOSTON, July 6.—An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday morning to rob the safe of CHAFFEE & CUMMINGS, in East Cambridge. HUGH RILEY, one of the burglars, was arrested. He says he belongs in New-York, and has served two terms of imprisonment there.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 6.—The British ship *Mozart* was got off without any assistance. The wreckers threw over part of her cargo.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 6.—The cricket match between the Blue Stockings, of Cincinnati, and Kentucky Club, of Louisville resulted as follows: Blue Stockings, 120; Kentucky Club, 120. The attendance was very large.

MILWAUKEE, July 6.—A. CARY, Treasurer of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, was accidentally killed by falling under a car on the road yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

The Union Pacific Railroad—Testimony of Messrs. Wade and Brooks Regarding its Stability—Statement for Oliver Ames, Esq.—The July Currency Balance in the Treasury—Personal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 6.

Hon. B. F. WADE and Hon. JAMES BROOKS, Government Directors in the Union Pacific Railroad, telegraph as follows to the Secretary of the Interior:

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 28, 1869.

To the Secretary of the Interior:

We have been over the two Pacific Railroads from Omaha to Sacramento, almost all by daylight, at a rate of thirty miles an hour, and we find them to be as good as any new roads ever made in this country. Where not perfected, as from Echo Canyon to Humboldt, hundreds of laborers are now perfecting the work as fast as possible. We are satisfied that all has been done in good faith.

B. F. WADE,
JAMES BROOKS.

The Interior Department has received and printed as an appendix to the report of Messrs. WARREN and BLICKENSDERFER of May 29, which gave an estimate of nearly seven millions as necessary to bring the Union Pacific Railroad up to the standard, the following letter from OLIVER AMES, Esq., President of the Company:

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, June 14, 1869.

SIR: I desire to call your attention to inclosed report of General G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer of Union Pacific Railroad, and accompanying affidavits of W. SNYDER, General Superintendent, and of S. B. REED, Superintendent and Engineer of Construction. These affidavits show an expenditure of $4,272,277 35 in bringing up the road to the requirements of the Commissioners, leaving but $2,499,453 on their estimate to be expended to fully meet said requirements. I wish to call your attention to a few estimates made by the Commissioners which the opening of the road shows to have been entirely erroneous. They require sixty-eight new locomotives. We have ordered forty locomotives in addition to what we had when their estimate was made, and have now forty or fifty too many for our work. They require 480 box freight cars at $900 each. We have too many already. They require seventy additional locomotive stalls, which is forty more than we need. They require enlarging our shops at Omaha, to enable us to do all the vast amount of repairs incident to so rapid a construction of the road, and to build three or four cars per diem. We erected extensive shops at Omaha, which we now find larger than the business of the road demands. Since the completion of the road we find most of our shops too large. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars more will supply all the additional shops needed for our work over the entire line. They require us to repair sixty-nine engines at $3,000 each, while to-day but twelve need repair. Our engines are all new, very few over two years old, while the great mass of them have been in use less than one year. The Government can rely upon us to keep our rolling stock and machinery in good order. We are now running one through passenger train a day each way, and freight and construction trains adequate for the business of the road. The larger part of our construction trains will very soon be dispensed with. We have a very large surplus of motive power and rolling stock. A few passenger cars only are needed, in case we run two trains a day. Not expecting to have the road finished before July, we had contracted for about forty passenger cars to be delivered at that date. But under new arrangements many of them have already been delivered, and the balance will soon be upon the road. We have been able thus far to splendidly accommodate all our passengers, and with this large increase of passenger cars and ten more new PULLMAN'S silver palace cars, we do not anticipate any embarrassment. [Mr. AMES then gives a tabular statement showing what items are rendered unnecessary by the completion of the road, amounting to $2,295,000, which, added to the amount shown by the affidavits to have been already expended to bring the road up to the prescribed standard, to wit: $4,272,277, leaves but $204,453 to be expended to complete and equip the road, as required. He then says:] We have deposited with the Treasurer of the United States $1,600,000 of our first mortgage bonds to secure the completion and equipment of the road. It will be of great service to this Company to have the bonds of the United States now due us on completed sections issued immediately, and we feel that the Government cannot justly withhold them. The extra work required by Commissioners has been performed or shown to be unnecessary. We have, in order to present to the country a road completed speedily and in accordance with the high standard established by the Government, incurred an extraordinary expense of at least $1,000,000 per annum in the transportation of its troops, supplies and mails, or $7,000,000 saved during the time allowed by law for the completion of the road. The earlier and more rapid development of our country, by placing our people in cheap and easy communication with the mines and distant territories of the country, will be of incalculable benefit. One hundred millions of dollars is a low estimate of the advantages derived by the country from this earlier opening of the great highway to the Pacific. In view of all these benefits it would be but justice on the part of the Government to grant us an additional subsidy of $5,000,000, for the extra cost we have incurred by building the road so much in advance of the time required by law. To now drive a sharp bargain with the stockholders of this great public enterprise, who have spent so freely of their private fortunes, in addition to all they have received from Government subsidies and first mortgage bonds, is unjust, and, we believe, not warranted by our charter. If government will give us one-half of the benefit it will derive on account of the wonderful rapidity with which this great national work has been prosecuted to the end, we will be satisfied.

OLIVER AMES,
President Union Pacific Railroad.

Hon. J. D. COX, Secretary of Interior.

The report of General DODGE, Chief Engineer, gives the details of construction and equipment, since the examination made by the Commissioners, and closes as follows:

In submitting this statement I assure the Government that their desire to make the road permanent is no more than the determination of the Company that it shall be done; and I assert here hat, so far as safety is concerned, there is no road in the country that runs smoother or safer than the Union Pacific Railroad. That it should be perfect the day completed, no one could expect. I know of no road in the United States complete to-day. Construction and repair account on every road is one of the large items of their expenditures; and especially when the last 540 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was built in twelve months, it could not be expected to immediately reach any such standard as that adopted by the Commissioners; but that it is more complete and perfect than any new road ever built, we do assert; and as evidence state that our trains commenced runing to Promontory Summit the day the last rail was laid, and that they have run from that day to this regularly on time, and made promptly the connection with all Eastern roads; and that since completed we have bent all our energies to replace what was lacking, made heavy expenditures, and are continuing to do so, and now the amount required to bring the road up even to the standard required by the Commissioners is comparatively small.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant,
C. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer.

Hon. J. D COX, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

THE JULY CURRENCY BALANCE.

The National Depository Banks, held on the 1st inst., according to the reports at that date, about $8,500,000 of the currency balance of $37,000,000 then in the Treasury. But as the receipts during the last three days of June were very large, and as the reports are not yet all in, it is estimated that there was actually $3,000,000 more on deposit with the banks than when the debt statement was made out, so that the actual currency balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July was not less than $40,000,000.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION—THE CROPS.

The progress of the election in Virginia was watched here to-day with considerable interest among politicians and others. The old Washingtonians were loud in the expression of their hopes that the Conservative ticket would be successful. An evening paper says in reference to the crop prospects of the State:

Most encouraging reports reach us from Loudon and adjoining counties of Virginia, where, we are informed, the harvest is greater than it has been for many years. A much larger area has been sown in wheat, and the crop is very fine, being entirely free from rust. Harvesting commenced a week ago in those counties. Laborers are scarce and very much needed to save the crop. Good wages are offered, which should attract much of the negro labor with which the cities are now overstocked.

PERSONAL.

Judge LOUIS DENT, brother-in-law of President GRANT, has been tendered and has accepted the nomination for Governor of Mississippi by a Republican delegation from that State, which has recently arrived here. Mr. DENT is an old resident of Mississippi, and has large plantation interests in that section. He has been in this city for some months, attending to legal business. Governor BULLOCK, of Georgia, denies that he intends to establish a newspaper to advocate his interests in that State.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The individual who forwards $12 to the Conscience Fund from New-York, to make good a possible fraud on the Customs' revenue, and requests to have the same acknowledged in the NEW-YORK TIMES of July 7, is hereby gratified, at the TIMES' expense.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 6.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEORGIA.

In the interview of Representatives EDWARDS and CLIFT and Dr. CULVER, of Georgia, with the President on Friday last, the Macon Postmaster appointment was merely incidentally mentioned by the President in connection with the Augusta appointment, and was not a matter with which they interfered, one way or the other. The business which these gentlemen had with the President was not to ask the appointment to, or removal of, any man from office, but to secure the use of the Government Laboratory Buildings at Macon, Ga., to the State Agricultural Society, for the purpose of the Agricultural Exposition next November.

THE DECLINATION OF GENERAL COCHRANE.

General JOHN COCHRANE has, in a letter received this morning at the Treasury Department, declined the appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of New-York. No further action will be taken till the return of Commissioner DELANO to Washington. Meanwhile Mr. FIELD will remain in charge of the office.

The reason for General COCHRANE'S declining the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of New-York, is that the risk is too great for the pay. It seems the Assistant Treasurer will not keep open his office for deposits beyond 2:30 o'clock, while the Collector is required to keep his own open till 3 o'clock. The late attempt of burglars to rob the safe of Mr. FIELD, who had on hand a large amount of money collected after that hour, has shown that the ordinary precautions are not sufficient to secure the Government Treasury.

THE COMING SOLAR ECLIPSE.

The second party fitted out from the Naval Observatory to observe the solar eclipse of Aug. 7, left this city, with their instruments, on Monday evening, for the vicinity of Des Moines, Iowa. Professors WILLIAM HARKNESS and J. R. EASTMAN, of the United States Navy, have charge of the meteorological and astronomical work, and the party has been joined by Dr. EDWARD CURTIS, of the United States Army, who is under orders from the Surgeon-General's Department to photograph, in connection with the Observatory party, the various phases of the eclipse.

PERSONAL.

General SHERMAN returned to Washington this morning from St. Louis.

Secretary ROBESON is at the Navy Department this morning engaged in the duties of his office.

Mrs. GRANT and children will probably commence their summer residence at Long Branch about the 15th instant.

There is authority for stating, contrary to report, that the President does not contemplate an extended tour or prolonged absence from the Capital during the Summer.

NAVY.

Commander R. W. Meade has been ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation. Surgeon Thos. Hiland has been ordered to special duty at the Quarantine Hospital, near Portsmouth. Captain John M. B. Clits has been detached from the command of the *Pawnee* and placed on waiting orders. The following have also been detached from the *Pawnee* and placed on waiting orders: Lieutenant Commanders Henry B. Seely, B. P. Smith and W. Wheeler; Lieutenant Henry C. Fields and Chief Engineer George S. Bright. Ensigns Frank A. Courtis, George A. Baldy, T. S. Willis and George A. Norris have been detached from the *Pawnee* and ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

Information has been received at the Navy Department, of the death of Midshipman WILLIAM WIRT, of Augusta, Me., who was drowned on the 18th of June, near San Francisco. He was on duty on the steamer *Mohican*.

Paymaster Bridge has resigned the position of Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing in the Navy Department, to accept the appointment of Chief Inspector. He had been in that office continuously for fifteen years, and during that period satisfactorily discharged his duties in procuring provisions and clothing for the entire navy. Paymaster E. T. Dunn has been appointed his successor as Chief of the Bureau.

NEW-YORK AND ITS OVERFLOWINGS.

Bridging East River—Suspension Bridge of Cincinnati—Overflow of New-York—Where it Goes—Necessity of Providing for it—Increase of Ferry Passengers.

THE BEECHES, Friday, July 2, 1869.

The other day I stood on the suspension bridge from Cincinnati to Covington, and when I remembered the past history of these towns, and looked upon the panoramic scene of cities, towns and vessels, it seemed the realization of COLE's picture of "The Course of Empire," (which is somewhere in New-York,) at that point in which civilization had reached its height, when the great river was bridged, connecting two cities; when spires and towers and factories had risen where the forest stood, and the steamboat whistle was substituted for the wolf's long howl, and the railroad train had supplanted the slow, laboring wagon, climbing through hills and swamps. I had seen all this myself. I had heard the wolf howl in the suburbs of Cincinnati. I had seen the "ark" on the Ohio, the horse ferry-boat, the steam ferry-boat, the canal and the railroad, as each rose to succeed the other. To me it seemed rather a wild and adventurous scheme to build a suspension bridge of the Ohio. Thirty years before, I and a speculative gentlemen from the South had planned a bridge over the Ohio. We knew it must come, but ours was to be a bridge on piers, and was provided for navigation by a draw. But we had at that time no idea of a suspension bridge, and when it was proposed, I started a little. I swallowed railroads whole when they were first proposed; I saw at once that they were a success, and I said Ohio must have one to every county town. But to suspend a bridge over a great river and have it safe, seemed to me not only novel, but almost impracticable. But the engineers said it could be done, and here it is—very magnificent, but much more useful. It literally makes Cincinnati, Covington and Newport one, and almost annihilates time, which used to be a large article of expense. As the car moved gently over, a continual stream of carts, wagons, carriages and passengers flowed constantly on. Now a great railroad bridge is building, and thus we have made another grand move in social progress.

Taking this as a text, let me say something about New-York and its needs. When I first noticed New-York it was not more than half the size of Cincinnati. The whole City was below Canal-street. At that time nobody talked of Brooklyn. Jersey City was a little village, and nobody dreamed that a New-Yorker would go to the shores of the Sound or into Jersey to find a comfortable home. Some years before that, when my father and mother came from the West to visit their friends, New-York was not so far advanced as Cincinnati, in the way of ferry-boats; for, they actually used a sail-boat between Jersey City and New-York! They had not even arrived at a horse-boat! Many years after, they got steamboats; and now you are talking of a suspension bridge from New-York to Brooklyn. Well, you will have it—dependent only as to time, upon the men who are to advance the money. When you do have one, you will be astonished. It will be a grand affair, but the grandeur of it will be less than the utility. It is doubtful whether one will do.

My mind was brought to this subject by seeing the sketch of a lecture delivered in Brooklyn by Mr. DEMAS BARNES. He gave some interesting facts, and I can add something to them. Mr. BARNES states the number of ferry passengers at New-York to be as follows:

Over the Hudson River lines	26,524,000
Over the Brooklyn lines	55,550,000
Aggregate	82,074,000

Probably a million more should be added from Staten Island and Amboy, and a good many more for the small island ferries. On the whole, we may put down 85,000,000 of ferry passengers to and from New-York. Now, I have the means—without going into the details of ferry statistics—of making a comparison, which will show the growth of outside New-York—that is, of the numbers who, while doing business in New-York, live elsewhere. In the year 1853 the Treasury Department made a report to the Senate on the steam navigation of the United States. In that report the whole number of passengers carried by ferry-boats at New-York was stated at 24,009,050. This is less than the number who now cross to Jersey. The comparison for sixteen years stands as follows:

In 1853	24,009,050
In 1869	85,000,000

Thus the increase is 350 per cent., or an addition of sixty millions to the number of persons who ferry to and from New-York in sixteen years. There is no probability that this growth of outsiders will be discontinued; on the contrary, it may be questionable whether, twenty years hence, there will be any inhabitants in New-York below Central Park, except those who are absolutely necessary to the transaction of business. Why should there be? It is demonstrated that men can transact business in the City readily and live forty miles outside; and laborers can live twenty miles out and attend to their business. At this distance, however, the quantity of disposable land is so great that there can always be found cheap lots and cheap houses, much more comfortable than in the City. If lots and houses are held too high in one town, another will be immediately laid out, as you see in the columns of the New-York papers. Cheap homes in the country is the great desideratum of City men, and they can always be had twenty miles out. Then we have a constant flow to the country from all the great cities, and the flow will go on in a much greater degree. A recent census showed that not one-third the people who do business in the old City of London lived there. Even in Cincinnati the flow is constantly to the suburbs, and far beyond into the country. As street cars are increased, and railroads make hourly trips, the flow to the country will be still more rapid. We have not yet reached, by any means, the full meaning and effect of this new element of civilization. Indeed, I see no reason why cities should exist for any other purpose than as markets of business. I think it is a total mistake for people to live in cities; and it is a mistake which not only a part, but nearly the whole will soon find out. As fast as the railroads learn their true policy of running fast trains and cheap commutation tickets, the great body of people will go to the country. Another improvement should be made by those who lay out country towns, and that is the Philadelphia plan of ground rents—which is a real sale, paying ground rent till the conditions of sale are fulfilled.

Taking these facts into view, of a continual overflow, and of increasing that overflow, it is evident that if bridges be possible to Brooklyn, or over the North River, they ought to be made. If the distance is too great for a single suspension bridge it may be divided into two or three, of 1,000 feet each. That is long enough passage way for the navigation of any number of vessels. I do not believe the great overflow will be to Brooklyn, because Brooklyn is a great city, and you encounter there the same difficulty of dear houses and rents. You want cheap houses for the middle classes, quiet and rural. Evidently New-Jersey is the place for that. There has been a great flow to Elizabeth, Newark, Rahway, &c., &c. But they are getting dear and cityfied. Lay out new places on all the roads, and sell lots cheap. That is the way to put down this city humbug of costly houses and dear rents. When the people of moderate means have sense enough (as they soon will have) to know they can live cheap in the country, much more comfortably, there will be a great explosion of the high-rent humbug. The rich will never live long in splendid houses and crowded cities, when the great middle class have left them for the country. That will soon happen, and there will be a grand explosion then. Few people realize what great social revolutions are made in the arts. Our modern socialists are fast overruling all the old modes of life, and they will be wise who take notice in time of coming revolutions. Brooklyn and New-York need the East River Bridge, and science can accomplish it. It will be a grand structure, and the Pyramids of Egypt will cease to be wonderful to those who stand on the suspension bridge of New-York.

But New-York is not the only place where revolutions are going on. Even in Cincinnati there are great revolutions, and some of them, I think, will seriously affect the trade of New-York. The suspension bridge has ceased to be a novelty there; but the Southern Railroad is looming up to be a thing of national importance. Day before yesterday was the suspension bridge; yesterday the direct railroad to Louisville; to-day is the great railroad bridge building; to-morrow will be the Southern Railroad; and Cincinnati will be the great central city of the Union. Progress is going on with irresistible force, and the coming generation will see nobler things than the world has ever seen,—and this Continent will be the last scene of a regenerated world.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Dominion Day—The First Celebration—Matters at Ottawa—The Governor-General—Alleged Embezzlement of Public Funds—Annual Press Excursion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, July 3, 1869.

The observance of Dominion Day appears to have been pretty general throughout the Provinces, and the various celebrations passed off with great enthusiasm. Here there was no procession or other demonstration, but the day was kept as a holiday, and picnics and excursions were rather numerous. In other cities they had celebrations of a varied character. At Hamilton there was a great gathering of the Masonic fraternity, headed by the Grand Master, who laid the corner-stone of a new Episcopal Church. Masons attended from about thirty distant lodges. They were joined by St. George's and the Irish Protestant Benevolent Societies, and made an imposing appearance. This was followed by races, said to have been the best that have taken place in Canada. The principal purse of $300 was won by *King Tom*, a horse owned by Mr. CHAPELL, of Detroit. The race was two-mile heats, two in three. *King Tom* was ridden by a colored boy, and took the first heat with apparent ease. In the second heat, however, his rider pulled up suddenly after passing the mile post, and the other five, *Tom Wolfolk, Raven, Fotheringay, Lucy and Rabbit Hash*, pushed on. The boy put spurs to *King Tom*, and was enabled to come in a good second, *Tom Wolfolk* taking the heat. The colored boy was broadly charged with having sold the race, and another rider was obtained. It is believed the boy made the mistake of supposing he had won the race on passing the first mile post. *King Tom* won the third heat in splendid style. The races were continued yesterday, and Mr. THOMPSON, an Ex-Alderman of this city, was thrown in a steeple-chase, between two banks, by *Mary Mansfield*, a fine hurdle mare, with which only a short time since he won the steeple-chase here. He was very seriously injured, and lies at Hamilton in a dangerous state.

All through the country places Dominion Day was celebrated with even greater spirit than in the towns, and now that it has been proclaimed a holiday for the future, it will be still more enthusiastically observed.

AFFAIRS AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The prorogation of Parliament was a great relief to the Government, for they were fast getting into difficulty, and very little would have brought on a crisis. Since the departure of the people's representatives the members of the Government have been straightening up matters for a long vacation, and most of them have gone to their respective homes. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and Mr. HOWE are about the only ministers now in Ottawa. Cabinet meetings are at an end for the present, and the capital has resumed its wonted dullness. The defeat of the Ministry on a proposition to increase the salary of the new Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary caused the Premier much annoyance. He represents Kingston, and was supposed to have so much his own way in making appointments in his own constituency, that no one dreamt he would be interfered with when he made a Protestant Warden in room of a Roman Catholic, who had to make way for him. Mr. MOYLAN, editor of the *Canadian Freeman*, was the favorite for the position, but Sir JOHN had set his affections on Mr. FERRES, one of the Prison Inspectors, and a former member of Parliament, and he had him appointed. The Lower Canadian Catholics in the House could not brook what they viewed as an insult in thus removing a co-religionist to make room for Mr. FERRES; so, when it was proposed to increase the salary of the Warden, they unceremoniously voted it down. This appears to have excited ill-will in the Cabinet, as it was thought Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER might have used his influence with his supporters, most of whom voted against the Government. It seems, however, that there is now a sort of truce proclaimed, and the anger of the Catholics has been appeased by giving Mr. MOYLAN an appointment as Special Emigration Commissioner to Ireland. How long this little difficulty may remain patched up there is no saying. It is evident that very little is needed to disturb the harmony of the Cabinet, which is somewhat uncertain just now.

SIR JOHN YOUNG.

His Excellency the Governor-General, and Lady YOUNG, took their departure yesterday, intending to make the tour of the Dominion before returning to the seat of Government. They have gone first to Montreal, where they are to be the guests of Mr. ROSE, the Finance Minister. At Quebec the Board of Trade have decided to honor Sir JOHN with a public banquet, and thus the city is spared the disgrace of receiving the Governor-General without some token of appreciation of his merits. The City Council positively declined to do anything in the matter, and private subscriptions have been taken up to defray the cost of a demonstration. His Excellency is likely to meet with a cold reception, notwithstanding the great flourish of trumpets that heralded his arrival in this country. He is only popular in a personal sense, but can never expect to share the same public popularity as Lord MONCK or Lord ELGIN. No doubt he will answer well enough as the representative of royalty in this country, but cannot command that high position so nobly maintained by some of his predecessors. It is said that he will visit the Western part of Ontario some time in the Fall, and may possibly be present at the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition at London.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

Mr. REIFFENSTEIN, chief clerk in the Receiver-General's Department of the Government at Ottawa, has got into a very serious difficulty, and will require all the assistance of Mr. CAMERON to get him out of it. He is charged with having appropriated to his own use $11,000—some accounts put it much higher—$5,000 of which has been paid into the Department since his arrest. Having had charge of the distribution of certain moneys coming to the municipalities, he is accused of "cooking his accounts," and thereby embezzling as he wished. The discovery appears to have been made by a member of Parliament, who, in looking over the public accounts, found that the sum of $1,700 was charged against the Township of Markham as having been paid that amount of Clergy Reserve money, when, in fact, it was only entitled to $700. An investigation traced the matter to Mr. REIFFENSTEIN, who had pocketed the $1,000; at all events, he has not been able to account for the discrepancy. Other sums have been similarly charged in the books, and the difference supposed to have gone to Mr. REIFFENSTEIN. Mr. CAMERON is doing his best to obtain the release of his client, but the charges seem to be too serious to be so easily disposed of. Mr. REIFFENSTEIN was believed to bear a good reputation, but dark hints are now thrown out that he was in some way implicated with a former official of the Department, who left on account of certain defalcations. It is quite certain that he has been living beyond his means, giving grand parties, driving his carriage, and doing things up quite extravagantly in general. He purchased a property for which he was to pay $7,000, and all this he expected to take out of a salary of $2,000 a year. Government officials sometimes meet with generous friends, who reward them liberally for any little favor conferred, and no doubt Mr. REIFFENSTEIN had his share of such generosity. Champagne suppers to Government officials, and from them to Ministers, mean something more than the mere pleasure of partaking of them. It will be well if others are not drawn into any investigation that may take place in Mr. REIFFENSTEIN's transactions.

THE PRESS EXCURSION.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association takes place at Cobourg on the 20th inst. The members of the Press will make a trip to Rice Lake on the same day, and the following morning will proceed to Rochester, thence to Oswego, perhaps Utica, then across to Kingston, Picton and Belleville. It is expected that there will be a large attendance of members.

GREEK AGAINST GREEK.

A Creditable Examination.

One of the interesting features of the recent Commencement of Columbia College was the awarding of the Trustees' Greek prizes. The fact that these prizes exist, and that there was earnest and active competition for them among the students, is some evidence, perhaps, that the classical side of the college course is still vigorously maintained in spite of the seemingly almost overshadowing importance of the scientific course. There is wisdom, undoubtedly, in thus letting the two grow side by side, and each exercise its full influence in developing and training the powers of the students. The addition to the Academic Department of a School of Mines, and the provision thus made for thorough instruction in chemistry, geology, mineralogy, engineering and other branches of a kindred nature, satisfied the modern demand for practical scientific instruction. In this department young and enthusiastic professors, judiciously selected, have imparted their own energy to the ancient institution. A valuable cabinet of mineralogy has been presented to the school, chiefly by Hon. GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE and G. T. STRONG, Esq., while the collection of Professor NEWBERRY, which contains many specimens that are unsurpassed, and not a few that are entirely unique, is at hand to illustrate the pre-Adamite history of the earth. It would seem, therefore, that Columbia College does not occupy the position of those who sought, 200 years ago, to bring discredit on telescopic discovery by preaching against it from the rather wittily chosen text: "*Viri Galilæi quare statis in cœlum spectantes?*" ("Ye Galilean men, why stand ye gazing up into heaven?") We do not find that it is one of the College statutes that the earth is only six thousand years old—nor that it is regarded as an essential part of academic orthodoxy that graduates should consider the organic remains which are discovered in rocks, to have been placed there by fortuitous concourse of the particles composing them. The doctrine of chance seems to be held to belong properly to the chair of mathematics, and the Professor of the Evidences of Religion is probably not advised to call it to aid him in accounting for the skeletons of mastodons, or the fossilized corpses of ill-starred trilobites. The just and fair conclusions of science should be accepted by every college, in these days, as resting upon a logical basis of the very same character as that upon which all the past history of the human race is established, viz., what is termed moral or probable evidence.

But Columbia College, nevertheless, apparently, protests against the doctrine of the ultra advocates of scientific culture, and refuses to allow the classical course to be superseded. In 1868, the Trustees, animated by the conviction that the study of languages, which presents the facts of mind just as the world presents those of matter, is a valuable and indispensable counterpoise to the study of matter, established the prizes, to the distribution of which we have made allusion. The first prize consists of $300; the second of $150. They are competed for by members of the Junior Class. To prevent the possibility of a student's devoting himself to the securing of one or other of these prizes, and for that purpose neglecting his other studies, it has been provided that none shall compete who have failed in a previous examination in any department. The Examiners, who are three in number, are appointed by the President of the College.

The subject-matter of the examination is to be some one entire play of ÆSCHYLUS, SOPHOCLES, or EURIPIDES, which has not formed any part of the regular college course. In conducting the examination the following method is adopted: The different Examiners prepare such questions as seem to them suitable, and of these a digest is made, which is printed. On the day appointed, Examiners and competitors meet. Even on this occasion due regard is paid to the laws of science. It is held to be true, even by the Professor of Greek, that the influence which bodies exert upon one another is inversely as the square of the distance. Hence pains are taken to reduce the former to zero, or an approximation to zero, by making the latter as great as the dimensions of the Professor's lecture-room and the number of candidates will allow.

In the olden time, when certain worthies of Scripture fame were designated to discharge some novel function, they received new names. Singularly enough, this practice is, to a limited extent, adopted among the Chinese. When a child goes for the first time to school to learn his li-ki, he receives a fanciful name as that by which he is to be known in his new relation. In the Junior Greek prize examination a similar device was employed. Fictitious names, equal in number to the number of competitors, were written each upon a separate slip of paper. One of the slips thus inscribed was presented by a person not an Examiner to each of the competitors. Each received at the same time a blank envelope. Upon the back of the slip bearing his fictitious title he wrote his real name, put it into the envelope and sealed the same. All the envelopes were then collected and preserved for reference when a decision should be reached. The next step in the proceeding was to give every competitor a copy of the questions to be answered, together with a text book entirely unincumbered with notes, perfectly fresh from the bookseller's shelves, and hence quite unadorned with those delicious interlineations entered by previous wayfarers to Parnassus, with the charitable hope, that, "perhaps another, some forlorn and shipwrecked brother, seeing may take heart again." Text books and blank books having been received, and the fictitious names aforesaid being inscribed upon the latter, six pencils at once begin to be busily plied. Like the laborers who wrought on the Temple of old, these builders work in silence. Midday comes: two hours have elapsed since hostilities began, but the fight still rages; 2 o'clock arrives, shirt sleeves and thermometers indicate a decided rise in the temperature. "Homer" is steadily leading on his columns—they march with unbroken front. "Euripides" and "Æschylus" each lose a man here and there, but they give no indication of weakness. "Sophocles" resorts to the tactics of condensation, and masses his forces in solid squares. "Creon" shows good courage, but lacks the deliberate calmness needful to secure victory. "Pindar" charges with distinguished heroism, but errs at times, as others have done on other fields; in not bringing force enough to bear. Through the intervention of a merciful examiner an armistice of fifteen minutes is declared, and the energy of the combatants directed against an advancing column of ice-cream, reinforced with cake and strawberries. The armistice over, the conflict is resumed. Night falls, but the patient Professor does not rise from his seat. Gaslight is called into requisition and at length a truce is announced. The questions appointed are all discussed and sixteen volumes of reading matter are presented to the examiners for their inspection.

It may be of interest to those who are concerned in classical instruction to see the appended list of a portion of this year's examination questions. It will be seen that they are varied, comprehensive and searching.

SUBJECT—ŒDIPUS REX OF SOPHOCLES.

1. Give the principal events in the life of SOPHOCLES.
2. How many plays ascribed to SOPHOCLES? On what authority? How many extant and their names?
3. For how many are the dates known? Which are these?
4. On how many occasions did SOPHOCLES gain the first prize? the second? the third?
5. What remarkable circumstance attended his first appearance as a competitor for the tragic prize?
6. Give origin and brief sketch of TRAGŒDIA to the time of SOPHOCLES, and the changes he made.
7. Explain the office of the chorus.
8. Draw a plan, and give a general description of a Greek theatre, giving the Greek as well as English terms for the several parts.
9. Explain what is meant by a tetralogy, what by a trilogy; and give any instances from the writings of SOPHOCLES.
10. Name the six parts which ARISTOTLE says all tragedy must contain as constituting its quality.
11. Explain the prologue, episode, exode, parode and stasimon, commos.
12. At what seasons of the year, and at what festival were dramatic entertainments given?
13. Give briefly the plot of the Œdipus Rex.
14. Translate and scan vv. 1-5, adding the variations admissible in tragic iambics.
15. Give the genealogy of ŒDIPUS and the origin of his name.
16. State the circumstances attending his accession to the throne of Thebes.
17. What scene is represented at the opening of the play?
20. Translate and scan vv. 151-160.
21. Translate (here is given a difficult passage.)
22. Translate 220-221.
23. Explain the conditional clause v. 220-21, giving the various suggestions and readings.
33. Translate and explain vv. 328, 329.
35. Translate vv. 903-910.
37. Translate vv. 1,186-1,203.
38. Scan vv. 1,186-1,203, marking off strophe and antistrophe.
39. Scan vv. 1,329-1,366, marking off strophe and antistrophe.

We have taken the trouble to compare these questions with those of the Cambridge, England, classical Tripos, as given in the *University Calendar* for 1869, a copy of which lies by us. We find as the result of this comparison that the questions proposed to the Columbia Juniors are in general more difficult than those proposed to graduating Cantabs.

The examination of the papers was conducted by each examiner alone. Maximum values in numbers had been assigned by all three together to each question, and each rated the answer given according to his independent judgment. On coming together and comparing results it was found that all were agreed upon the first prizeman. Of the rest one only was far behind, and even he obtained more than two-thirds of the possible maximum. The other four differed very little, yet in point of clearness and minute detail "Euripides" and "Æschylus" were deemed to take the lead, while, however, there seemed to be no appreciable difference between these two. It was hence recommended by the committee that the second prize be divided between them, while the others were mentioned with very great honor.

On opening the sealed envelopes it was found that "Homer" was WILLIAM N. WEBBE; "Euripides," SETH LOW; and "Æschylus" FRANKLIN B. LORD.

The College must be congratulated on the results of this examination. While such scholarship is manifested by her undergraduates as that of the six contestants for the Trustees' prizes in 1869, there will be no reason to fear that she will recede from her long-established position as a classical college.

THE SECTARIAN SCHOOL FUND.

What the Commissioner Appointed to Distribute it Has Done and is Going to Do.

Most readers of the newspapers are probably aware of the fact that among the items of the New-York City Tax Levy, that was cooked up by the Tammany Ring near the close of the session of the last Legislature, and smuggled through both Houses by the combined vote of all the Democratic members and the purchased vote of some twenty renegade Republicans, was one appropriating between $200,000 and $300,000 to aid in the support of sectarian schools in this City. A bill having the same object in view was introduced into the Legislature during the fore part of the session by Senator TWEED, but the prompt exposure of the scheme through the public Press nipped it in the bud, and the bill was never brought to a vote in either House. The promoters of the scheme, however, did not abandon their design, but quietly awaited an opportunity to smuggle through the Legislature in a secret and underhanded way a measure that they could not pass on its own merits. This opportunity presented itself in the Tax Levy, which was carried through by bribery, and in which the sectarian School bill found, among many other corrupt jobs, a convenient cover. The appropriation of $200,000 for the support of sectarian schools is not regarded by the opponents of the measure as of so much importance in itself—albeit the tax payers of New-York already spend $3,000,000 per annum for the support of public schools, to which all children are admitted—but they object to the precedent, and to the principle that underlies the appropriation, which they regard (and justly) as an entering wedge for the destruction of our entire public school system. And, in point of fact, the large majority of those who sought for and urged this appropriation openly avow their hostility to the common schools of the country, and have for years been doing all in their power to break them down. Although the law (or rather, the clause in the Tax Levy) making the appropriation makes no distinction among the religious sects or denominations that are to receive its benefits, yet it is notorious that the thing was done for the benefit of the Catholics, and, in point of fact, they are the only religious denomination that ever applied to the Legislature for anything of the kind.

The item in the Tax Levy authorizing the appropriation reads as follows:

SEC. 10. Hereafter an annual amount equal to twenty per cent. on the excise moneys received for said City in 1868, to be distributed under the direction of an officer to be appointed for that purpose by the Board of Education of said City, (whose compensation shall be paid from such amount,) for the support of schools, educating children gratuitously in said City who are not provided for in the common schools thereof, excepting therefrom schools receiving contributions for their support from the City Treasury.

In pursuance of this law our new Board of Education, as is generally known, appointed NATHANIEL JARVIS, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, the Commissioner, or "officer" as the law terms him, who is to distribute the fund. The selection is a very good one, and if anything could reconcile the public to a law which is bad in principle, and, if persisted in, will be destructive in practice, it would be the appointment of a man like Mr. JARVIS, who is a gentleman of the strictest integrity, free from political partisanship or religious prejudice, and who will see to it that the fund is justly and impartially distributed. It will be perceived by the loose wording of the law that almost everything relating to its mode of execution is left at the discretion of the Commissioner. It does not state on what basis or by what apportionment the fund is to be distributed, nor does it designate the schools who are to share in the bounty, but leaves the Commissioner to gather his information as best he may, and then distribute the moneys as his own conscience and sense of justice may dictate. As will be seen at a glance, the task of the Commissioner is by no means an easy one to perform. He is liable to all sorts of imposition from those who seek to obtain a share of the fund. Some broken-down pedagogue or dilapidated priest who gives gratuitous instruction now and then to a handful of street urchins, may put in his claim to a share of the fund, and count up the number of his pupils till he includes every newsboy whom he may have stopped in the street, and asked to recite the Ten Commandments while he purchased a fourth edition of the *Express*. In fact, if the law is kept in force we may expect, in a year or two, to see "schools educating children gratuitously" springing up on ever street corner; and then we can dispense with our cumbrous public school system entirely—which, by the way, is just what the projectors of the scheme would like.

In order to avoid deception and the presentation of bogus claims, as far as possible, Mr. JARVIS has commenced his labors by issuing blank certificates to be filled up by those claiming a share in the distribution, wherein they are required to state the names and residences of the Managers and Trustees of the schools under their charge, where they are located, the number of pupils over four and under twenty-one years of age whom they have instructed gratuitously during the past year, the number of scholars at present attending said schools, the average attendance of the year, the number of days the school was kept open, and a variety of other information, all of which the applicant is obliged to swear to under oath. These blanks can be had of Mr. JARVIS, at his room in the City Hall, any time during office hours. Lest any one should miss a share through ignorance of his rights, the Commissioner has advertised the new law in all the daily papers of the City and in every religious newspaper, both Jew and Gentile, except the New-York *Independent*, which declined to publish the advertisement unless paid in advance—terms with which the Commissioner, who has no funds, as yet, in his possession, could not comply. All applications for shares of the fund are required to be made before the 15th of August next, and the blanks filled up and sworn to, as before mentioned. It is then the intention of the Commissioner to make a visit to each school to ascertain, by personal inspection, what kind of an educational establishment it is, and whether deserving or not of a share in the distribution.

The total sum to be distributed each year, according to the new law, is $220,000, that being twenty per cent. of the excise money received during the year 1868.

As will be seen, the law neglects to fix the compensation of the Commissioner, and does not delegate authority to any one else to fix it. It might, perhaps, be argued that the Board of Education has the authority by implication, but in view of the uncertainty of the case, Mr. JARVIS says he shall not put in any bill for services, but do the work for nothing. He expects to be found fault with anyhow; but as he did not ask for the position, does not want it, and gets no pay for it, he hopes at least to escape the censure awarded to men who seek or hold office from pecuniary and selfish motives.

THE CRAIG-SPRAGUE CASE.

The Motion for a New Trial Denied—A Remitter for $60,000 of the Verdict Entered, and Judgment Given for the Balance—The Contumacious Witness still in Jail.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 3.

Yesterday the motion for a new trial in the case of CRAIG *vs.* SPRAGUE, for breach of promise, was overruled in the Circuit Court of Dupage County, at Wheaton, Ill., Judge WILCOX presiding. The attendance of spectators was larger than at any previous period of the term, but was marked by the absence of ladies.

On the opening of the Court at 2:30 P. M., the Judge took up the several objections of the defendant's counsel as to whether the verdict should be quashed and dealt with them *seriatim*. With regard to the first, namely that the verdict for $100,000 was against law and the evidence in the case, the Court held that the verdict was not excessive or illegal, as such a one, on similar evidence, had been held good by the Superior Court. With reference to the second, to the effect that the verdict was against the instructions of the Court, the Judge held that the objection was based upon the defendant not having been allowed to depose to his pecuniary condition at the trial. If such had been permitted, it would give the defendant an opportunity to defeat the plaintiff's action, and the terms of the contract, which he was bound to fulfill, by committing a wrong and then taking advantage of it. To the fourth objection, namely, requiring the defendant to testify about the girl whom he had as servant, the Court ruled that it was proper to cross-examine him, and show that he was living with and supporting her, and hence was able to support a wife. Alluding to the fifth objection why the verdict should be set aside, which was, in effect, that the Court refused to hear the reply of Dr. BECK, as to whether the defendant's attorneys knew before he came to the trial what he had to depose, the Court held that BECK was SPRAGUE's witness, and that the answer, either way, would not affect the case. Alluding to the sixth objection, namely, that of closing the case before this testimony of BECK had been concluded, the Court said he could not compel a witness to speak what he knew. In dealing with the seventh objection, which was based upon the Court's permitting GARREL to testify after the case had been closed, the Judge held that it was a matter of discretion with the Court.

The Court then took up the question of excessive damages, as it referred directly to the present suit. He stated that Courts would rarely ever interfere or set aside a verdict of a jury in an action of this nature, unless it clearly appeared the verdict was the result of undue influence, prejudice or corruption; that in this case there was no appearance of any corruption on the part of the jury, and no claim of such. There appeared to be no undue influence, but he was not prepared to say there was no prejudice; the minds of the jury must have been prejudiced by the course the defendant's counsel assumed for their client, by holding him up to be a miserable and unprincipled wretch. The Court concluded by asking Mr. TOURTELLOTTE, of counsel for Miss CRAIG, if he would remit. Mr. TOURTELLOTTE agreed to remit $60,000, and the Court thereupon entered a remitter of the amount, leaving the verdict to stand at $40,000, and overruled the motion for a new trial, entering judgment on the verdict for $40,000.

Upon the entering of the judgment Judge PETERS, one of the defendant's attorneys, said he would not appeal against the decision.

Dr. BECK, the contumacious witness, appeared in Court, represented by Judge BARRY, of St. Charles, who wished, if possible, that his client should be purged from contempt. The Court examined him for half an hour, but his replies were as equivocal as heretofore. Finally, he was permitted to retire from the scene of his labors on paying a fine of $350, and his board bill at the prison. He awaits in Wheaton the Good Samaritan.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Seven Flat Cars go Through a Bridge in Cincinnati and Louisville Short Line—Two Men Killed and Fifteen Wounded.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, July 4.

The new Short Line or Cincinnati, Louisville and Lexington Railroad was opened to public travel just one week ago under the most favorable auspices, and since that time the road has been doing an immense passenger business. Yesterday afternoon, twelve miles south of Covington, at what is termed the Seventh Crossing of Bank Lick Creek, an accident occurred. The bridge across the stream referred to gave way beneath a construction train. Seven cars and the tender of the engine were precipitated a distance of twenty-five feet, and two men were killed and fifteen others were wounded.

The particulars of the disaster are as follows: A construction train, of which Mr. WOOD WILSON was conductor, consisting of a locomotive and eight platform cars, left Verona about 3 o'clock P. M., to come to Covington. There were twenty-two men on it, and one of the cars was partly loaded with railroad iron. Just as the train struck the bridge the engineer felt it sinking under him, and putting on all the steam that he could, endeavored to get over it before it fell. He succeeded in reaching the north side just as the middle of the structure went down with a crash, carrying to the bottom the tender and seven of the eight cars. They were all piled up in a heap in the bed of the creek, and about ten of the men were buried in the ruins. The people from the surrounding country flocked in rapidly to the scene of the catastrophe, and rendered all the aid in their power in clearing away the wreck and getting out the wounded. The following is a complete list of the killed and wounded:

KILLED.

Los. Lawson and John Nellinger, generally called Nolan. The former is a married man, and has been residing for some time in South Covington. He was a Swede. Nellinger was a resident of Cincinnati, and a German.

WOUNDED.

Patrick Callahan, brakeman, badly, residence, Covington; Frank Morgan, boy, South Covington, badly; severe cut over eye, and skull probably fractured; Jacob Free, South Covington, arm broken; Hugh Roddy, Cincinnati, leg and head badly bruised; James Clavin, De Courcey, Ky., back hurt, not dangerous; C. C. Dugan, South Covington, brakeman, bruised all over, but not dangerously injured; Frank Hess, Covington, leg severely bruised; Patrick Kane, Cincinnati, water boy, slightly; Michael Fitzpatrick, Covington, leg broken, and badly injured otherwise; Samuel Walker, Zanesville, O., dangerously; Harvey Dalton, Louisville, dangerously; Jacob Son, (Swede,) seriously; Gustav Son, (Swede,) slightly; Joseph Metzner, South Covington, slightly; Wm. Powers, Covington, foot mashed.

When the news of the accident reached Covington a train was sent out, with Drs. KEARNS and MAJOR on board. They reached the wreck at 9 P. M., and had all the wounded placed in a car and brought to Covington, where they were transferred to the St. Elizabeth Hospital.

THE BRIDGE.

The bridge was a crossing of Bank Lick Creek, and twelve miles from this city. It was a little more than sixty feet in length and nearly twenty-five feet high. It was built by the Louisville Bridge Company, and was constructed of iron tubes and wood. It is built on a curve of the creek, and, owing to this fact, extraordinary precaution was taken in its construction. Several theories as to the manner in which the accident occurred are given. It was stated by some that the tender jumped the track, carrying the eight cars with it. This, however, cannot be so, for the conductor of the train says that he noticed the bridge was sinking as soon as the train struck it. The same train, with twice as heavy a load, had crossed over it early in the morning.

Murder, Robbery and Arson in Indiana.

From the Louisville Express, July 3.

At about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, a most horrible murder was committed at Farrabee's Station, twenty miles from New-Albany, on the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad. The depot, a large frame building, was burned. Near the depot was a store, also a wooden structure. This was also burned. The keeper of the store, Mr. WM. R SMITH, (formerly of New-Albany,) was murdered by the incendiaries and his body thrown into a small shed adjoining the store. When the flames were discovered by the citizens nothing was known of the terrible murder that had been committed; but in the morning the body of SMITH was found, charred and disfigured in a fearful manner. He had been killed with a heavy cudgel, or some similar instrument. Mr. SMITH was sleeping in a room adjoining the store, and it is supposed he was first murdered in his bedroom, thrown into the shed, the store robbed, and the building then fired and totally destroyed. SMITH was a man much esteemed by all who knew him. His father lives in Franklin Township, near New-Albany. Deceased had a cousin, Mr. WALTER L. SMITH, living in New-Albany, to whose house the remains were taken. It is believed the murder, robbing and arson were committed by persons living near Farrabee Station.

Two Outlaws Shot and Killed in Hickman County, Tenn.

From the Nashville Union, July 4.

Three men, named STEVENSON, DEXTER and HATCHEL, imprisoned in the Maury County jail at Columbia, recently broke jail and escaped. Two of them, STEVENSON and HATCHEL, went to the neighborhood of STEVENSON's home in Hickman County and hid themselves in the woods. Watching his chance, STEVENSON crept out and went to a boy who was plowing in the field and by threats made him undertake to go to STEVENSON's house and get a gun from his wife that he might kill some men that night. The boy, frightened, went to the residence of Mr. COLEMAN, a neighbor, and related to him what had occurred. Mr. COLEMAN immediately resolved what to do. He put on a woman's dress, and went to the spot where the two outlaws were concealed. STEVENSON, supposing it was his wife, came forward to meet her. Whereupon Mr. COLEMAN fired away and killed STEVENSON dead in his tracks. HATCHEL started to run, but Mr. COLEMAN shot him also. He was not killed outright, but ran some distance before he was again shot and killed.

Mr. JOHN BATTO, of the same neighborhood, while plowing in the field, was shot and probably fatally wounded by some person in ambush the day after, and it is supposed one of the same party of outlaws, who have infested Hickman County for some time, fired the shot.

ALABAMA.

Platform of the Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District.

The Republicans of the Fifth District of Alabama have nominated Judge WILLIAM J. HARALSON, of DeKalb County, for Congress. Every county in the district was represented in the Convention; the nominee has occupied various positions of trust and honor in the State. We give the resolutions adopted by the Convention:

Be it resolved by the Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District of Alabama in Convention assembled: 1. In our opinion, the issues heretofore dividing the two great political parties of the country have been forever settled, either by the arbitrament of arms or the overwhelming verdict of the ballot, and their further discussion is idle, inutile and mischievous.

2. Respite from national peril affording opportunity, as progressive Republicans, we turn with enthusiasm to our normal and welcome task, viz.: the development of the educational, industrial and material interests of our State.

3. We shall not regard our work as accomplished until we have secured the following among other desirable results, viz.: Education for all, homes for the homeless, opportunity for the unfortunate, employment for the unemployed, our water powers improved, obstructions to local navigation removed, railroads constructed wherever needed, and the almost universal murmur of discontent exchanged for the busy hum of industry and the glad song of emancipated labor.

4. As Republicans, fully recognizing and indorsing the grand principle that all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and believing the national authority now so thoroughly vindicated as to be undisputed and indisputable, and that unteachable malignants are harmless except for self-immolation, we earnestly recommend to the National Congress the universal condonation of the crime of rebellion, and the removal of all disabilities incurred as a consequence of participation in that crime.

5. Regarding honesty, capacity, availability and nationalism as proper tests for successful candidacy, we present our candidate for Congress before the people of this district as in our opinion the one man who, while by antecedents alligned with the dominant party of the district, and likely to secure the favorable notice and consideration of his compeers, is at the same time able and willing to accomplish more for the educational, industrial, agricultural and material interests of Alabama than any other available man.

Tragedy at Calvert, Texas.

A correspondent of the Galveston *News*, writing from Bryan, Texas, June 27, says:

"On Friday last, the town of Calvert was the scene of a horrible tragedy. The facts of the case, as I can gather them from various sources, are: There has been for over a year a misunderstanding existing between a notorious character by the name of BEN BROWN and Dr. MAXWELL. On Friday last, BROWN, with a party of about forty desperadoes, rode into the town of Calvert, all armed to the teeth, for the purpose, as they avowed, of killing Dr. MAXWELL and two friends of his. When MAXWELL was told of their intention, he mounted his horse and rode down the street alone through BROWN's party. As soon as he had passed them, the order was given to fire, and there was a volley of about a hundred shots fired at him. He and his horse were completely riddled with bullets. Not content with their work, they stabbed the body several times as he lay dead or dying.

Dr. MAXWELL was a young physician of high standing and doing a large practice in that vicinity, and was looked upon by all who knew him as a high-toned and honorable gentleman, and a universal favorite throughout the country. He leaves a mother and little daughter (now in Louisiana) to mourn his untimely death. The friends of MAXWELL, whose lives were also threatened, took refuge in a room on the second floor of a house, armed themselves with guns and pistols and defied the Brown party to attack them; but the desperadoes left the place without disturbing them.

Major NORTON, commander of the post at Bryan, was at once informed of the circumstance, but as yet he has taken no steps to arrest the guilty parties. However, I learn that he will send a company up to-morrow to arrest them if they can be found. I may with propriety add that politics had nothing to do with the affair whatever."

The Murder of Adkins in Georgia.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, July 4.

A committee of gentlemen, composed of Democrats and Republicans and relations of the deceased, have petitioned Mrs. ADKINS to give the names of the party implicated in the homicide. It will be remembered that immediately after ADKINS was killed a report was put in circulation to the effect that he had identified and named the parties to his family just before his death. Mrs. ADKINS refused to respond to the application of the Committee, who then waited upon her in person, pledging themselves to arrest any one whom Mrs. ADKINS or the family might designate as the guilty parties. Mrs. ADKINS refused to see the Committee or communicate with them in any way, and the daughters of ADKINS refused to give them any information.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—On Saturday evening, between the hours of 9 and 10, the sky presented a very singular appearance. A bright, narrow belt of light was visible, running from east to west in mid-heaven. In the days when superstition was the only guide to those who sought an explanation of the curious things in nature, it might have been taken for the fiery sword of the Destroying Angel. At the same time a very dim belt could be discerned by careful scrutiny, running north and south. The two formed a perfect cross; but the last-named was not bright enough to attract attention had the eye not been drawn heavenward by the appearance of the first. The whole was probably a new modification of that astronomical puzzle, the Aurora Borealis.—*Utica Herald, July 5.*

THE ROBESON FAMILY.—Mr. ROBESON, the new Secretary of the Navy, has not only an honorable personal record, but he has a family record, the high character of which few men in this country can claim; JONATHAN ROBESON was one of the first judges in Sussex County, N. J. His father and grandfather both wore the ermine before him in Pennsylvania; while his son, grandson, and great grandson, each in his turn have occupied seats on the Judicial bench. The late WM. P. ROBESON, of Warren County, and father of the Secretary, was the sixth Judge in regular descent from his ancestor ANDREW ROBESON, who came to America with WILLIAM PENN, and was a member of Governor MARKHAM's Privy Council.—*New-Jersey Gazette, July 5.*

WHOLESALE POISONING.

A Domestic at a Hotel Attempts to Poison Her Fellow Servants.

WINIFRED PRICE, an under servant at the United States Hotel in Fulton-street, has for some time been rather quarrelsome and antagonistic in her intercourse with the upper servants, whose table she tended and arranged. No doubt her immediate superiors made her life an unpleasant one, for WINIFRED yesterday developed an unusual degree of spleen, and sought to gratify it by administering a wholesale dose of poison to the other servants. It appears that when the servants' table was prepared for dinner the bill of fare closed with an appetizing pudding, and when WINIFRED carried the dish to the table she seized a convenient opportunity to pour over the pudding a quantity of laudanum. The deadly sauce was duly partaken of by the servants, and the consequence was that they were nearly all made quite ill. The fact of the laudanum being in the sauce was subsequently discovered, so WINIFRED was arrested and arraigned before Justice DOWLING, who sent the accused before the Tombs physician for examination as to her sanity.

Brooklyn Mortality.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 239, an increase of 62 over the number reported in the previous week. Of this number 97 were in their first year, and 164 had not completed their fifth year. The diseases which carried off the greatest numbers were: Measles, 24; cholera infantum, 51; scarlet fever, 13; marasmus, 13; consumption, 18. The wards which suffered most were the Sixth, Tenth and Sixteenth. The following table gives the total result:

Ward.	Deaths.	Ward.	Deaths.
First	1	Twelfth	10
Second	7	Thirteenth	16
Third	8	Fourteenth	14
Fourth	4	Fifteenth	14
Fifth	17	Sixteenth	22
Sixth	30	Seventeenth	10
Seventh	5	Eighteenth	6
Eighth	5	Nineteenth	5
Ninth	5	Twentieth	7
Tenth	24	Twenty-first	9
Eleventh	13	Twenty-second	7
Total			239

Another Affray in the Fourth Ward.

The Fourth Ward was the scene of another shooting affray yesterday morning. At about 11 o'clock JOHN KEATING, of No. 68 Cherry-street, and WILLIAM COAKLEY, of No. 28 Oak-street, met at the corner of Oak and James streets, and proceeded to settle some long-pending personal difficulties by the use of the pistol. The affair culminated in COAKLEY receiving a bullet in his thigh, and falling to the pavement severely wounded. The Police arrived at this juncture, and KEATING being arrested was locked up in the Oak-street Station-house, and, being subsequently arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, was committed to await the result of the wound. COAKLEY was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN EDUCATIONAL BOARD.

Dr. Thorne Resigns, and is Reelected President—Defeat of the Reform Party.

The regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held last evening, Dr. THORNE, President, in the chair.

The membership of the Board includes the following-named gentlemen:

A. B. Baylis,	Thomas Kinsella,
Demas Barnes,	Daniel Maujer,
J. Bellingham,	*W. Martin,*
George C. Bennett,	S. M. Meeker,
Garret P. Bergen,	J. MCGEE,
D. Bergen,	*E. B. Moore,*
J. H. Broad,	J. Murphy,
J. S. Burr,	*W. H. Muriha,*
F. Campbell,	D. L. Northup,
T. Carroll,	J. M. Phelps,
O. G. Carter,	E. Rowe,
E. B. Cadley,	*J. W. Raggs,*
J. DREYER,	John H. Rhodes,
Levi B. Faron,	C. H. Schapps,
Thomas W. Field,	*W. E. Sprague,*
W. L. Gill,	A. Suydam,
L. V. D. Hardenbergh,	C. P. Smith,
J. Hall,	J. S. Thorne,
D. Hart,	W. M. Thomas,
J. F. Hennessey,	J. Williams,
John W. Hunter,	D. D. Winant,
W. W. Hurlbut,	E. J. Whitlock.
J. R. Jurgens,	

[The old members in Roman, new members in *italics*, and old members reappointed in SMALL CAPITALS.]

After calling the Board to order, Dr. THORNE tendered his resignation as President, so that all the members, new and old, might have an opportunity to take part in the organization of the body.

The resignation was unanimously accepted.

Mr. WHITLOCK also tendered his resignation as Vice-President, which was accepted unanimously.

Mr. BAYLIS was then elected President *pro tem.*

Mr. FIELD moved that the Board proceed to the election of a President and Vice-President in the places of the gentlemen who had resigned. He said that he had no feelings of a personal character against Dr. THORNE, but he differed with him in opinion upon many things—a privilege which he claimed as one sensible of his responsibility as a public servant. What he desired was the welfare of the schools committed to their care.

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers.

Mr. KINSELLA nominated for President Mr. JOHN W. HUNTER.

Mr. SMITH nominated Dr. J. S. THORNE.

Dr. THORNE was reëlected President by a majority of three votes.

Mr. WHITLOCK was reëlected Vice-President.

Mr. SMITH moved that the President revise the standing and local Committees, and report the same to the next regular meeting of the Board.

Mr. NORTHUP desired to know how Mr. SMITH could reconcile his proposition with law, while he, in March last, held that no election except that then held was legal.

Mr. FIELD moved as an amendment that the appointment of committees made last April be rescinded, and the Board appoint committees at the next regular meeting. The amendment was lost.

The motion of Mr. SMITH was adopted.

Dr. THORNE, in resuming the chair as President, said he thanked the Board individually and as a whole for the respect they had shown him in reëlecting him. He deemed that position of greater honor than any in the gift of the people or Corporation of the City of Brooklyn.

It was resolved that all salaried officers of the Board hold over until the second Tuesday in July, 1869.

After disposing of some routine business, the Board adjourned.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Proceedings Yesterday—Final Adjournment.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac held its final business meeting for the present year at Steinway Hall yesterday, Lieutenant-General PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, the President, in the chair.

General SHERIDAN, having called the meeting to order at 10 A. M., stated that the election of a Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary and Recording Secretary was the first business in order.

Major-General HENRY E. DAVIES was elected Treasurer, General SHARP Recording Secretary, and Colonel WM. C. CHURCH, editor of the *Army & Navy Journal*, Corresponding Secretary.

After some discussion it was resolved that the next meeting of the Society shall be held at Philadelphia on the 9th of April, 1870.

Generals BUTTERFIELD, WRIGHT and SHALER and Colonel FAIRMAN were appointed a committee to select a place where the records of the Society of the Army of the Potomac may be permanently deposited.

Letters were read from General S. P. CASEY and Ex-Secretary of War CAMERON, expressing regret at their inability to be present at this reunion.

It was resolved, at the suggestion of the President, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of incorporating the Society.

A greeting from the officers of the Army of the Potomac residing in St. Louis, who have formed an association there, was read, and the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to make a suitable response.

A motion that Generals MCCLELLAN, BURNSIDE, MEADE and HOOKER be declared honorary Presidents of the Society, was declared to be out of order under the by-laws of the Society.

A resolution of sympathy for the bereaved widows and orphans of Union soldiers was passed unanimously, and the meeting then finally adjourned.

A movement for the organization of a society composed of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, including General AVERILL's command, which served under SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley, has been inaugurated. It is understood that General SHERIDAN will be President.

The Department of the Gulf.

The Reception Committee of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Department of the Gulf was in attendance yesterday all day at parlors Nos. 32 and 33 Astor House, and were visited by a large number of officers desiring to procure tickets for the banquet to take place at the Stetson House, Long Branch, at 8 P. M., to-morrow (Thursday.) A great many applicants for admission to the Society, who had not yet paid their initiation fees, called yesterday at the Astor House for the purpose of making the necessary disbursement on this account. The indications are that the first annual reunion of this Society will be largely attended, not only by officers of the army and navy who served in the Department of the Gulf during the war, but also by many distinguished Generals who happen to be in New-York, where they have just been attending the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, and who have signified their intention to be at Long Branch on the 8th. Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN, who is claimed as a member of the Society of the Department of the Gulf, will positively be present at the banquet, and will respond to one of the toasts. Admiral FARRAGUT will preside. The railroad companies and hotel proprietors carry and entertain the members of the gallant army who come from a distance at reduced rates. A great many ladies from this City and elsewhere are making their preparations to be present at the grand ball to be given by the proprietors of the Stetson House in honor of the Society on the evening of the 9th. The whole affair has been admirably arranged, and promises to be a grand success.

Burglary in Fourth-Avenue.

Some time during Monday night the real estate office of W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 Fourth-avenue, was entered by burglars by means of false keys, and the safe being also opened by the same means, the thieves got a box containing $145 and a number of valuable papers, with which they escaped. The case being reported at Police Headquarters, Detective DUSENBURY took the matter, and during the morning succeeded in arresting JACOB SHEELER and ANDREW RUFF, in whose possession a portion of the stolen property was found. The prisoners were locked up at the Central Police Office to await an examination.

Returning Overpayments of Excise License Fees.

The necessary blanks and books having been prepared by the Board of Excise, the work of returning the amounts overpaid by dealers on the 1st of May for this year's licenses was commenced yesterday morning. The hallway and stairs leading to the Treasurer's rooms were crowded all day long, and many succeeded in getting their checks. As there are about 3,000 dealers entitled to returns, the work will probably continue for several days. Payments will be made from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and it is estimated that $200,000 will be thus returned.

Coroners' Cases.

During Monday night JAMES WHITE, a man of intemperate habits, disappeared from his home on the third floor of No. 302 East Eleventh-street. Yesterday morning WHITE was found lying dead in the yard, having no doubt fallen from one of the windows. Coroner FLYNN will hold the necessary inquest. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 60 years of age.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 263 Third-avenue, over the remains of LILLIE TERRY, aged 4 years, whose death was caused by burns sustained on Monday by her clothes catching fire from some fire-crackers.

Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest to-day, in the Jefferson Market Police Prison, over the remains of THOMAS MCGARY, a messenger employed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who was arrested on Sunday for in-

toxication, and died in a cell while under arrest. He was an Irishman, aged 60 years.

ADAM GESSELL, the saloon keeper who was stabbed with a sword-cane at No. 151 East Houston-street, by his brother-in-law, FREDERICK SHLEE, on the 29th ult., died yesterday from the wound received. Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest to-day. The accused is now under arrest.

THE WEST-SIDE NUISANCE.

Continuation of the Examination by the Health Authorities—Testimony for and against the New-York Rendering Company.

The examination in the matter of the complaint against the New-York Rendering Company was continued yesterday at No. 300 Mulberry-street, before the Referee of the Board of Health, Mr. SETH C. HAWLEY.

Dr. Moreau Morris, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, deposed that he had examined into the operations of the Company; was aware of the manner in which dead animals, &c., were taken away before the Company commenced operations; the refuse, offal, &c., from markets, butchers' stands, &c., were brought to the dock to be disposed of, and they were all very offensive; the matter laid all day festering in the sun; the Rendering Company established a dock with two vessels to destroy all this by rendering, and got up an apparatus which removed the cause of the offence by rapidly disposing of the matter thus collected; after this these accumulations were immediately removed, and have not been there since; the apparatus has removed the nuisance to a great extent; has had prolonged inspection of the place, and has stood over the boilers from the time they were filled till the time they were discharged; the Company, in his opinion, had destroyed the nuisance as much as possible; there was no intentional disregard of the orders of the Board of Health; disinfectants have been used very liberally; these odors cannot now be detected at the distance of 150 feet from the dock; there are other establishments in that neighborhood, where fat-boiling and other offensive businesses are conducted; these were going on at night, and deleterious gases escape from them; there is no city in the Union where such work is done with less offence than here; has visited other cities and seen this; the gases from decomposing animal matter would be more combustible than those arising from fresh material; has examined other apparatus, and found them to destroy the odors; sulphureted hydrogen is generated.

Colonel Emmons Clark, Clerk of the Board of Health, was the next witness. He resided on the Hudson River for the last ten years, and has passed close to the works before this Company operated there, and there is much less offence since that time than before; there are odors which escape, but he could not tell where they came from, as there are a number of other establishments there; since the Company commenced operations, odors have escaped only occasionally, and he had smelled none within the past ten days.

Dr. Elisha Harris, the Sanitary Superintendent, deposed that the present method of the New-York Rendering Company, compared with previous methods, was so entirely different that there were no grounds of comparison except in storage, &c.; he could not appear as an advocate for either side; the former methods were dependent upon transportation to a greater extent than at present; the rendering into grease and removal of scrap took place in former times in different unbuilt portions of the City; at the present time there is no transportation further than Thirty-eighth-street; all the rendering, &c., is done there; in former times boats threw the refuse into the sea, and offended people at the water side; in 1859, and at various other times, he had occasion to report officially these nuisances, which are now abated; even in Winter time this was offensive, and this was the result of negligence and carelessness in the storage; he thought the then Health authorities could have prevented this; the Rendering Company had exercised great vigilance, except in some points which were open to blame certainly, but still the blamable matter was not in the dark; the accumulation has been offensive, but this has greatly abated under this Company's operations; former methods did not provide for careful storage; there is, however, a wide difference between the two; under this boiling, handling, &c., was done away from the City, while the present method occurs within 1,000 feet of Eleventh-avenue; have examined the works at least 100 times; the present method is free, with one exception, from evolving odors into the atmosphere; the exception is in taking the residuum or scrap out of the tanks after the fat is pumped out, and in the handling of the scrap the Company has met with the greatest difficulty; disinfectants have been used to these scraps; there is some doubt at times theoretically as to the escape of gases, except when the furnace is at full heat, and then there is not much probability of the gases escaping combustion; as a general thing he believes the gases are completely consumed, although practically there is a doubt; has no knowledge of any better apparatus than the one in use for the combustion of gases; and it does this as well as it possibly can be done.

The cross-examination hinged upon the means of improving the establishment by removing scrap at once, by tanking putrid material; it is, however, a rare event to see this, as he saw it only on two occasions, by more thorough disinfection, but is doubtful whether this can be brought to thorough perfection; it is difficult to do away with offensiveness entirely, although it is now reduced to a small matter to what it was a year ago; it is practicable to entirely do away with it, but it will cost money.

This concluded the testimony on behalf of the Company, and the witnesses for the complainants were then examined.

Michael Kiernan, of west corner Thirty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue, deposed that boatfuls of offal, &c., came from Brooklyn and were there all night; had to shut his windows whenever this occurred; he produced a memorandum showing different dates when the smell was most offensive.

Cross-examined—Lived there seven years, but had no deaths in his family during that time; keeps a liquor store there; the employes of the other fat-melting and gut establishments drink his liquor and live; the smell from these establishments does not annoy him in the least.

Rufus Sanger, of Twenty-fourth-street, smelt two kinds of smell from Thirty-eighth-street, one a fatty and the other a putrid animal smell; he had visited Thirty-ninth-street, and the smell was horrible there.

Luther A. Johnson, of Thirty-fifth-street, Wm. Johnson, of Thirty-fourth-street, Officer Francis McDonald, and a number of other witnesses were examined, and all appeared to agree as to the character of the odors exhaled from the establishment. Mr. Wm. Johnson admitted that after investigating the matter and seeing the other places, his opinion, which had previously been averse to the Company, had greatly changed.

The examination was finally adjourned until Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

THE LATE RAILROAD COLLISION.

Inquest by Coroner Keenan—Testimony of the Eye-witnesses—No Decision Yet.

Coroner KEENAN commenced an inquest yesterday in the case of JASON CARSON, the boy who was killed by the collision of a Belt Line car with a train on the Harlem Railroad, at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, on the 28th ult., as already reported. The following evidence was elicited:

Henry E. Holloway, of Dover Plains, N. Y., testified: I am engineer on the New-York and Harlem Railroad line; on the 28th ult. I had charge of the engine attached to a freight train; at about twenty minutes past five o'clock P. M. the train was coming into New-York, and was just past Sixtieth-street, when I saw a team of horses about to cross Fourth-avenue, and going west; I reversed my engine at once and whistled for brakes; I did all this in about ten seconds; the car came on and nearly crossed the track; when I came up I struck the near end of it, and knocked off the back platform; the horses were on the track before I saw them; I was keeping a lookout all the time; we were going at the usual rate of speed; the buildings between Lexington and Fourth avenues would hinder me from seeing a car or other vehicle while they were in Fifty-ninth-street.

Thomas Elliott, of Dover Plains, N. Y., testified: I am conductor for the Harlem Railroad Company and had charge of freight train No. 2, going south on the 28th ult.; we were coming down on that day at the usual rate of speed through Fourth-avenue, when between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, I think, I heard the engineer blow for brakes; the train stopped the hind end being about Fifty-eighth-street; I got out and went back and found a boy and a man lying on the ground at Fifty-ninth-street; deceased was lying between the two tracks; the man was lying on the west of the track; I know nothing further regarding the accident; we have seventeen minutes from Harlem to Forty-second-street, and that is the only regulation in regard to speed that I know of.

Isaac W. Woolley, of No. 365 Fourth-avenue testified: On the 28th ult., at about a quarter past five o'clock, I was on corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Lexington-avenue, doing some mason work; the first thing that attracted my attention was the whistling of the locomotive; I looked toward Fourth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, and saw one of the cars of the Belt line just about to cross; I think the horses were on the track and the car just about to come on the track; the locomotive was then about half a block distant from the car; the small car passed on and the locomotive reached it just in time to strike the hind platform and break it partly off; the locomotive passed on opposite where I was walking and then stopped.

The case will be resumed to-day.

The Farmers' Club.

This branch of the American Institute met yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute. Hon. N. C. ELY presided. The first topic to which attention was directed was a beautiful photograph of a century plant, sent to the Club by E. A. FROST, Rochester, N. Y., who wrote that this plant, now in full bloom in his grounds, is seventy years old, is thirty feet in circumference, sixteen and a half feet high and has now 15,000 blossoms. Numerous letters were read from correspondents in different parts of the country, some seeking and others communicating agricultural or horticultural information.

Strawberries were touched upon, and the conclusion in regard to runners was, that if fruit is desirable the runners should be cut off as often as they appear; but if new plants are wanted, the runners should be permitted to grow.

Mr. BOWEN WOOD, of Long Island, then addressed the Club on Southern agriculture. He found in most localities of the South that the people are ready to extend a cordial welcome to Northerners who desire to settle among them. He gave highly encouraging accounts of the agricultural and horticultural advantages of the Southern States. He stated that although the season is unusually backward, the promise of excellent crops is eminently encouraging.

Several kinds of black-cap raspberries were shown and compared with the new "Westchester" black-cap, which has just been introduced as a superior variety of this kind of fruit. A committee that had previously been designated to go to Tarrytown and examine the "Westchester" in its original locality, reported that they consider this variety an excellent acquisition to our small fruits, and quite superior to the Doolittle black-cap raspberry.

The Club then adjourned for one week.

RITUALISM AND INSANITY.

A Lady Adjudged to be Insane Asks for a Re-hearing—Ritualism in a New Phase.

A case came before Judge CARDOZO yesterday which promises to be of more than usual importance. It appears that on the 5th of May last, at Waterloo, in this State, one Mrs. CAROLINE C. ALLEN, the petitioner in these proceedings, was declared by a jury, after a prolonged hearing, to have been at that time a person of unsound mind, and that she had been in that condition for the three years previous to May, 1869. The proceedings at Waterloo were taken in pursuance of the statute of this State in such cases provided; but Mrs. ALLEN, her friends and counsel being dissatisfied with the result of the trial, as well as with some of the features and incidents attending it, a fresh proceeding was resolved upon. They claim that even if there ever were reasons for the decree, those reasons no longer exist; that Mrs. ALLEN, the petitioner, is now of as sane mind as any one. Hence an application was made to this Court to have the petitioner restored, by a decree of the Court, to the liberty of her person and the control of her property.

The case was argued by Messrs. GEORGE SHEA, S. D. STEPHENS and S. R. TEN EYCKE for the petitioner, and by Messrs. PRITCHARD and SILL for the respondent. Mr. SHEA stated the above facts, and also that the writ *de lunatico* was sued out in Seneca County some months since, at the instance of Rev. CHARLES D. ALLEN, of the Episcopal Church, who is a son of the petitioner, Mrs. ALLEN. He said the mother is not now and never was a lunatic. She belongs, said counsel, to the Ritualistic, or High Church, and Rev. CHARLES D. ALLEN is a minister in the Low Church, so called; he is afraid that his mother will join one of the sisterhoods and convey her property, which is considerable, to that particular branch of the church, and thus that he will be cut off with a very small share at her death. To show that, whatever may have been the condition of her mind at the time of the inquisition at Waterloo, she is now in a sane state of mind, the counsel produced affidavits from Dr. BROWN, Physician-in-Chief of the Bloomingdale Asylum, Drs. SPRAGUE and PAINE, and JAMES HAGY; also the affidavits of friends and acquaintances, such as Admiral FARRAGUT, Mrs. VIRGINIA L. FARRAGUT, his wife, Mrs. A. G. JEROME, Dr. FRANCIS VINTON and others, who testify to her remarkable intelligence, that she is coherent in conversation, and her conduct is becoming that of a reasonable person. Counsel insisted that this is something more than an ordinary case of a son seeking to put his mother in the Lunatic Asylum, and keeping her there as long as he saw it was for his interest to do so. This case, if it ever came to trial in this City, would develop a new phase of the ritualistic trouble in the Episcopal Church. It was something more than an attempt on the part of the son to secure property after his mother's death. It is claimed that this mother "bows at the sacred name in the Creed and in the Gloria, and that she attends daily early prayers at Trinity Church." It was such things as these that the ladies of Geneva, Seneca County, objected to, said counsel, and they all seemed to fight against her. If the Court would give this case a careful scrutiny it would be seen that the petitioner was entitled to be restored to her liberty and to the control of her property. The fact that there is no appeal from the judgment rendered in Seneca County was a reason why this, the only remedy which was open to them, should be carefully considered. They were willing that Mrs. ALLEN should be examined by medical experts, and then it could be ascertained beyond all doubt whether she is a sane or an insane woman. What they now asked was that an order be made directing a commission of medical experts to examine the petitioner, or otherwise that the Court direct a jury to hear and determine the question. It would be no difficult matter, and it was of the highest importance that if this lady is of sound mind and understanding, as they insist she is, that then she should at once have not only her personal freedom, but the control of her estates. Counsel said he had no complaint to make of Judge JOHNSON, who presided at the former trial. That Judge was upright, kind-hearted and capable. But for some reason the case in Waterloo was prejudged. There was much interest manifested in the trial, not only in Seneca County, but in the counties adjoining. Owing to some circumstance, the jurors who tried the case and found Mrs. ALLEN to be of unsound mind were not impartial.

The application was opposed, for the reason that the affidavits were made on grounds no stronger than those which were submitted on the trial of the issues before the jury. There was no sufficient proof that any change had taken place in the condition of Mrs. ALLEN which would warrant the Court in granting a rehearing of her case.

The Judge took the papers and will determine whether he will hear the case personally or send it before a jury or a referee.

The Metropolitan Homeopathic Dispensary.

In consequence of the increased numbers who avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Metropolitan Homeopathic Dispensary, the directors have leased more extensive and convenient premises, at No. 54 Bleecker-street, corner of Mulberry-street, where the sick poor can find every attention which their cases require from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M., daily. The following is the present staff of the Dispensary: Consulting Surgeon, Professor JACOBUS BEAKLEY, M. D., Dean of the Homeopathic College; Diseases of Women, Dr. R. MCMURRAY; Attending Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. C. E. CAMPBELL and Dr. C. M. MCLAURIE; House Physician, Dr. H. E. POWELL.

This institution is supported chiefly by individual subscriptions of money, and is deserving of the public support.

Tax Receiver's Office.

The following statement of the amounts paid to the Receiver of Taxes from Oct. 7, 1868, to May 30, 1869, is official:

October	$8,622,894 65	March	$219,029 15
November	10,177,611 90	April	169,757 41
December	1,743,881 19	May	124,227 10
January	307,578 70		
February	256,166 00	Total am't.	$21,626,146 10

Fire on Staten Island.

At about 10 o'clock on Monday night the dwelling-house on Smith's Terrace, Staten Island, occupied by OTTO FRIED and CHAS. FUCHS, took fire, and was totally destroyed, with its contents. The loss is about $9,000, on which there is insurance in the Continental and Germania Companies for $6,000. The fire was caused by fireworks.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 6.

By Judge Barnard.

Wm. M. Kasson *vs.* The Erie Railway Company; motion granted.

Lena Haas *vs.* Frederick Mohr; proposed amendments allowed. Papers with the Circuit Clerk.

Walbridge et al. *vs.* Wagner et al.; demurrers are sustained with costs. Papers with Special Term Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 6.

By Judge Barnard.

McSorley *vs.* McSorley et al.; demurrer sustained with costs.

Jones et al. *vs.* Suydam et al.; judgment for defendants with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Rhodes *vs.* Dymock; order granted.

Jackson *vs.* Fisk, Jr.; order granted.

Mulford *vs.* Reid; order granted.

Koehler *vs.* Grau; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Cohn *vs.* Levy; motion granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Jonanique *vs.* O'Neil; referred to James F. Morgan.

Leado *vs.* Carmona; order discharging defendant.

Bird *vs.* Hartley; motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Schroeder *vs.* Schroeder; referred to James F. Morgan.

Oddie *vs.* Gomer; motion denied.

Manyea *vs.* Manyea; referred to D. C. Hanrahan.

Lowery *vs.* Inman; order for judgment.

Clayton *vs.* Hogan; motion denied.

Thompson *vs.* Moss; order vacating order of arrest.

Butler *vs.* Anthony; referred to Thomas W. Pitman.

McClay *vs.* The Empire Transportation Company, A. Oakey Hall and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, &c.; motion to dissolve injunction granted. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before First Judge Daly and Judges Brady and Barrett.

THE MECHANICS' LIEN DOES APPLY TO SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Richard D. Brinkerhoff vs. *The Board of Education, the School Officers of the Nineteenth Ward, the Mayor of New-York, et al.*—This action was commenced by the plaintiff to enforce a lien alleged to have been acquired by him as a sub-contractor upon a school-house in Forty-second-street. The case was referred to S. P. Nash, Esq., who, as referee, found that the work had been done in conformity with the contract, but that owing to the peculiar provisions of the same, no valid lien could be put upon the building. The plaintiff appealed from this decision to the General Term. On the argument here the Board of Education appeared by their counsel, Mr. A. R. Lawrence, Jr., and the plaintiff by Mr. R. G. Hutchings. In his sixth point Mr. Lawrence took the bold position that "the building in question, being a portion of the property of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, the provisions of the act for the better security of mechanics, commonly called the Lien law, did not apply." In the decision of the Court this novel position is sustained:

First Judge Daly, at the conclusion of a long and able opinion, says: I think the fair construction of the Lien law is that the security contemplated by the law may be obtained upon the building upon which the labor was bestowed or the materials furnished, if the land and building could be sold to enforce a judgment in an ordinary civil action, but not otherwise. That we are not justified in holding that the Legislature meant this particular kind of creditor should have liens upon public edifices, and the right to sell them to satisfy his claim, unless the Legislature has expressly said so. The reason which exempts such structures upon the grounds of public necessity, applies as forcibly in his case as in that of any other judgment creditor, and if all other judgment creditors are precluded from the exercise of such a right, he must be considered as precluded also, in the absence of any provisions that would warrant us in holding that the Legislature designed that his case should be an exception to the operation of a general rule, having its foundation in public necessity. The erection and maintaining of school-houses in the City for public education is imposed as a duty upon the City by statute. Their erection, maintenance and government is regulated by numerous statutory provisions. They are by law devoted to a public use, and, therefore, come within the operation of the rule already considered. The judgment is affirmed. Brady, J., concurred; Barrett, J., dissented.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

The June term was formally opened yesterday, when a number of petit jurors were selected for the trial of criminal business. The impaneling of a Grand Jury was dispensed with, owing to the fact that there is one already sitting in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

LARCENIES BY A SERVANT.

Mrs. Delia Smith, of No. 133 Sixth-avenue, caused the arrest of Anna Rielly, aged 18, a native of Poughkeepsie and a domestic, on a charge of having stolen $135 worth of clothing, on the 11th ult., while in her employ. Mrs. Mary McLaughlin, of No. 50 West Fourth-street, also charged the prisoner with having stolen two black silk dresses, valued at $130, on the 17th ult. When arraigned before the Magistrate, Anna confessed her guilt in both cases, when she was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

A SHOPLIFTER.

Elizabeth O'Brien entered the store of Henry N. Malony, at No. 066 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, when she made a pretence of purchasing goods. Soon after her departure the proprietor discovered that two pairs of pants, valued at $20, had been stolen. Search was made for Elizabeth, and the property found in her possession. The Magistrate committed her for trial.

BOLD THEFT OF MONEY.

While George R. Sampson was counting cash yesterday at No. 23 South William-street, Henry Miller, aged 29, and a native of Boston, came up behind him and stole $153, with which he endeavored to escape. Mr. Sampson succeeded, however, in arresting him, and recovered all of the money. Miller was held to answer the charge at the General Sessions.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 6, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$18,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...c	116⅝	50 Lake S.&Mch. S.	109⅞
500 do...c	116¾	300 do	109⅝
5,000 U.S.5-20 C., '67,c	116¾	500 do	109⅛
10,000 do	116⅜	500 do	109⅜
1,000 U.S. 5s,10-40 C.	108⅜	300 do	109¼
10,000 Tenn.St.6s.x c.	62	100 do...b30	110⅜
15,000 Tenn. 6s. new	57½	200 do...b60	110⅝
25,000 do	57¼	700 do...c	109⅛
1,000 do..bet. call	57	300 do	109⅞
10,000 N. C. S. 6s. new	50⅝	12 Ill. Cen	145
10,000 do	51	100 do	144
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	88⅛	300 Cleve. & Pitts	106⅛
2,000 do	88	400 do	106¼
5,000 Mich So.S. F.B.	98	400 do	106
2,000 Alt. & T. H. inc	76	900 Chi. & N. W.	82⅝
5,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	78	500 do...c	82⅛
10,000 C., C. & Ind.		700 Chi. & N.W. Pf.	96½
Cen. 1st M	83¾	100 do	96⅜
		17 do	96¾
15,000 do	83⅛	1100 Chi. & R. I. R.	118
200 West. U. T.	38¾	700 do	118⅛
630 Pacific Mail...s3	92	100 do...b3	118¼
400 do...s3	92⅛	400 do	118¼
100 do...b15	92¼	100 do...s30	118
400 do...c	92¼	100 do...b3	118⅜
100 do	92⅜	100 Mil. & St. P.	75⅛
500 do	92⅛	100 do	74¾
200 do...c	92⅛	1100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86
200 do	92⅝	100 do...b30	87
10 do...bet. call	92¾	300 Tol. W. & W.	74¼
100 Adams Ex	60⅜	100 do...c	74⅛
100 do..bet. call.c	60⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	156
100 do...b10	60⅝	50 do	156¼
200 Wells-Fargo	26	120 Del., L. & W.	112⅛
500 do	25¾	60 do	113
100 do...bet. call.	26	275 N. J. C. R.	101
5 Amer. M. U. Ex.	43½	200 do	100⅞
200 New-York Cen	195⅛	200 do	100¾
400 do	195⅝	100 do	100⅝
100 do...c	195⅛	500 Morris & Essex	89¾
500 do...c	195⅜	21 do	89½
100 do...c	195¼	9 do	90
100 do	195⅜	100 Hud. R.	163¾
1000 Reading...c	98⅛	100 do	164
200 do	98⅝	100 C. C. & Ind. C. R.	38
200 do...s3	98⅜	100 H. & St. Jos., b. c	118
21 do	98	15 Nor. & Wor.	104¾
300 Ohio & Miss	33	100 Mich. Central	130
100 Chi. & Alt.	160		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000 Tenn. S. 6s, x c.	62	200 Clev. & Pitts	104¾
60,000 Tenn. S. 6s, new	58	200 do	105
20,000 N. C. St. 6s, new	50¼	200 Chi. & N. W.	81⅝
5,000 do	50⅜	500 C. & N. W. Pf	95¾
22,000 do	50⅛	100 do...c	96
30 Continental Bank	99	200 Chic. & R. I.	117⅝
30 Cent. Nat. Bank	111	200 Mil.& St. P. R.	74½
100 West. U. Tel.	38¼	100 do	74¼
75 do	39	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85⅝
100 Pacific Mail	90⅜	100 do	86
100 do	90¼	100 T., W. & W.	74½
100 Wells Fargo	27¼	150 New-Jer. C.	100
100 do	27½	200 do	99¾
100 do..bet. call.	27¾	100 do...bet. call	99
100 A. M. U. Ex.	40½	9 Morris & Essex	89½
100 U. S. Ex.	70	50 do	89⅝
300 N. Y. Cen	193⅜	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	155
100 do...c	193¼	600 L. Shore & M.S.	108¼
300 do...b30	195¼	1500 do	108⅛
500 Hud. R. R.	162½	100 do...c	108⅛
400 Reading	97¾		

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C, s3	121⅛	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	118
50,000 do	117⅛	23,000 do	117⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small	121	2,000 U.S.5s,10-40,R.	108⅛
		5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	106
6,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65	118⅛	25,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅛
10,000 do	118⅛	8,500 do	116⅛
		300,000 do...c	116⅛
		8,500 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 W. Un. Tel.	38⅛	400 Reading	98⅛
100 do	38⅛	400 do	98⅛
200 N. Y. Cen	193	200 Lake S. & M. S.	108⅜
200 Pacific Mail	90	200 do	108⅜
100 do	90⅛	100 Rock Island	117⅛
400 Harlem	143½	100 do	117⅞

TUESDAY, July 6—P. M.

The Wall-street markets opened steady after the FOURTH OF JULY Holidays for Money and Stocks, but on lower rates for Gold, the July Gold Interest on the Public Debt of the United States, as thus far paid out, proving a larger supply than speculative buyers were willing to take at last week's prices. The sales, which closed 137 ₱ cent. on Saturday night, opened weak 136½ ₱ cent., and fell off in the course of the day to 135⅞@136@135⅞@136@135¾@135⅝ ₱ cent. The market had no support from the foreign Exchanges for the Cunard steamer sailing to-morrow, as Bills were in good supply at rates below the Specie shipping point. The Bank of Montreal was a free drawer at 109⅝ 60-days London, and other Banks were ready to accept the same rate, although there were exceptions by way of settling London credits, or where particular signatures were wanted, at 109¾ ₱ cent.

The feeling in the money market improved up to 1 o'clock P. M., and the prevailing rates were 10 ₱ cent. per annum @ 1-16 of 1 ₱ cent. per day to the Stock Brokers. At a later hour the machinery of last week for making a higher money market in front of the Exchange was again put in motion, and the same parties caused the extra difference of ⅛ ₱ cent. per day to be quoted, and in some instances paid for carrying over stocks until to-morrow. This was after most of the general lenders of the Street had accepted lower terms and suffered the market to be tending to ease. The parties who caused Money to be bid up after 1 o'clock were active in the Railway market, and prices on the New-York and Western list were borne down with much confidence to the extent of 1½@2½ ₱ cent. from the first sales of the morning. The general list appeared near the close of the day to be under a very decided bearish influence. The State Bonds were steadier and the Public Funds of the United States comparatively firm on a light offering of United States 5-20s of all descriptions, and especially of the Bonds of 1867, which were borrowed and lent at cheap rates of interest for the Money advanced upon them.

In the Afternoon there was increased excitement, on the bearish side, in the Stock market, and still lower Gold than the sales reported above. The latter ran down to 135½ ₱ cent., which brought in some orders to buy, and caused Exchange to leave off with more firmness, 109¾@109⅞ for 60 days London. The Public Funds, 5-20s, gave way for a brief time on the lower quotation for Gold, but the decline amounted at the very close to only ⅛ ₱ cent. on Saturday's figures for 1865s and 1867s, and ¼ ₱ cent. on 1862s. The raid on New-York Central and the Western Roads was unusually severe and effective, for the time being, Central touching 190 ₱ cent. at one moment, and Lake Shore 107@107¼ ₱ cent., a difference in the former of 6 ₱ cent. from the early morning sales, and of 2¾@3 ₱ cent. in the latter. There was a lively time between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange, and between 5 and 6 P. M. in front of the Exchange on Broad-street. The fluctuations in the Railways were frequent and somewhat violent. The closing prices are about as follows:

	Saturday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	122	121¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	116½	116⅜
American Gold Coin	137	135⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	57½	58
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	56½
Missouri Bonds	87	88
North Carolina Bonds, new	50	50½
Louisiana Levee 6s	66½	66½
New-York Central	196	191½
Reading Railway	98⅜	97
Chicago and Rock Island	118⅜	116⅜
Northwest Common	82⅞	80⅜
Northwest Preferred	96¾	95¼
Michigan Southern	109½	107⅝
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	156½	155
Cleveland and Pittsburg	106⅛	103⅛
Pacific Mail Company	91⅞	90⅛
St. Paul Preferred	86¼	85¼
St. Paul Common	75¼	74¼
Toledo and Wabash	73½	73½
Ohio and Mississippi	33	32½
Mariposa Preferred	16	16
Hudson River	163¾	161

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	117	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	116⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	117¼	5-20 coup., 1867	116⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	117½	5-20 coup., 1868	116⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	121¾	10-40 reg	107⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	117¾	10-40 coup	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	118¾	6s Currency	106⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	99	Louisiana 6s	68½
Ohio 6 ₱ cent. 1875	99	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	66½
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	102	Connecticut 6s	98½
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	102	Alabama 5s	62
Indiana 6 ₱ c	97½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108¼
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	108
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98	N.Y. 7s Canal l'n, '70	100
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	62	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	58	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	102
Virginia 6s, ex coup	56½	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	102
Virginia 6s, new bds	61½	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	102
Georgia 6s	80	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	102
North Carolina 6s	57	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	102
North Car. 6s, n. bds	50½	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74	95
Missouri 6s	88	N. Y. 5 ₱ c., 1876	97
Mis'ri 6s, H.& S.Jo.Iss	89		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	128	Shoe and Leather	133
Mechanics'	130	Corn Exchange	132
America	141	St. Nicholas	116
Tradesmen's	150	Commonwealth	118
National	112	Imp. and Traders'	133
Leather Manufact'rs	180	Park	155
State of New-York	112	Fourth National	101½
Commerce	123	Ninth National	110½
Ocean	90	Tenth National	93
Bank of the Republic	120	Oriental	150
Metropolitan	137		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Morris & Essex, 2d M.	96
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	87	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fun. x	98
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	81	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	75½	N. Jersey Cen., 2d M.	100
Harlem, 1st M	100	P.F.W. & Ch., 2d M.	95
M.S.&N.I.S.F., 7 ₱ c.	98	Cleve. & Pitts, 4th M.	78
Pacific R. 7s, g. by M.	90	Chic. & Alt., 1st M.	104
Alt. & T. H., 2d M. pf	83	Chic. & Alt., Income	92
Alt. & T. H., 2d M. I.	75½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	91½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Ohio & Miss. Con.	82½
Chi. & N. W., 1 Mst.	93¾	Dub. & S. City 1st M.	92
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	90
Del. L. & W., 2d M.	93¾	Mil.& St.P.7 3-10, 1st M	93
Tol. & Wab., 2d M.	77	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89½
Tol. & Wab. Equi. Bs.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Tol.W. & W. C.C.S.F.	82½	Chic. & Mil., 1st M.	86
Gt. Wes., 2d M., 1893	77	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	83½
Gal. & Chic. Ex.	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95½
Gal. & Chic., 2d M.	96	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	84
Chic. & R. I., 1st M.	100	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	84
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	94	Cent. Pacific Bonds	97

The Treasury Office received in Gold and Currency $1,120,868, and paid out Gold $812,000 for Gold Interest and $462,233 Currency. Under the new Assistant Treasurer, the Washington Office has been credited up with sundry sealed packages of Coupons and Notes, (heretofore charged off from day to day,) and the balances now reported to the Press represent all the funds and coupons held in the New-York Office. The total this evening is $98,230,998, as against $80,046,093 on Saturday, July 3.

Attention is again directed to the New-York City Loan of $2,700,000 in 7 ₱ cent. Tax Relief Bonds, advertised by Comptroller CONNOLLY.

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the month of June:

1869	$408,139
1868	365,139
Increase	$43,000

The old established Stock and Banking firm of Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., in Wall-street, has reorganized for two years from the first of July (inst.) with Mr. OSWALD CAMMANN and Mr. JAMES M. FULLER as special partners, $50,000 each, and Messrs. C. L. CAMMANN, C. P. CUMMINGS, G. W. FULLER, CHARLES SCHROEDER and H. J. CAMMANN as general partners.

The well-known firm of Cotton Brokers of Messrs. C. C. & H. M. TABER have retired from active business, leaving a special capital with their successor, Mr. T. PERKINS, Jr., of $150,000 for two years from the first of July inst.

The Importers and Traders' Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 7 ₱ cent., free of Government tax, payable July the 10th.

Proposals for $2,767,000 Tax Relief Bonds of the City of New-York will be opened by the Comptroller, at his office, on Thursday, July 8, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. These bonds, which are duly authorized by chapter 876 of the Laws of 1869, will bear interest at 7 ₱ cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and the principal will be redeemed July 1, 1879.

The week's exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $4,431,637.

Mr. LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, Treasurer, will pay 4 ₱ cent. half-yearly Cash Dividend upon the Capital Stocks of the Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Toledo, and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Roads, now consolidated as the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company, at the office of the Company in this City, No. 18 William-street, on the *second of August*. The transfers close on Saturday next, Suly 10.

The half-yearly Savings Banks' Dividends are payable as follows:

Bowery, July 19.	Metropolitan, July 21.
Third-avenue, July 19.	Greenwich, July 19.
Mechanics' and Traders', July 20.	Dime, July 20.
	Fast River, July 20.
New-York, July 20.	Manhattan, July 19.
Williamsburg, July 19.	Irving, July 19.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 23d of June gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,147,807	Increase	£5,602
Public deposits	7,498,189	Increase	359,078
Other deposits	16,972,956	Decrease	482,448
Government securities	14,239,874	Increase	66,207
Other securities	16,465,014	Decrease	521,386
Notes unemployed	10,731,710	Increase	266,210

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,680,440, being an increase of £102,720; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,595,960, showing an increase of £442,335, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year
Bullion	£19,595,960	£22,962,981
Reserve	11,918,520	14,275,891
Notes in circulation	22,680,440	23,687,390
Rate of discount	3½ ₱ cent.	2 ₱ cent.
Consols	92⅝	94⅞
French Rentes	70f. 10c.	71f. 17c.

The Paris papers of June 24 publish the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	June 17. Francs.	June 24. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,325,355,100	1,320,080,500
Bank notes to order	37,263,699	38,521,097
Treasury account	173,061,689	174,485,345
Current accounts	342,648,410	353,372,678
Current branch banks	45,925,513	44,885,339
Dividends payable	624,567	605,527
Discounts	8,954,029	9,186,346
Rediscounted	933,790	933,790
Sundries	8,180,039	7,898,039
Total	2,159,597,564	2,165,419,235
Cash in hand	1,225,249,631	1,222,489,441
Commercial bills overdue	206,919	150,432
Commercial not yet due	306,199,115	317,840,242
Commercial branch banks	244,928,373	241,304,624
Advances on bullion	9,815,300	9,740,100
Branch banks	7,383,680	8,624,300
French public securities	13,758,600	13,826,300
Branch banks	6,544,580	6,579,300
On railway shares, &c	39,626,300	39,897,600
By the branch banks	29,678,300	29,688,000
On Credit Foncier	1,094,800	1,011,400
Branches	1,056,100	1,039,400
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,627,187	80,627,187
Rentes immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,983,627	8,984,042
Expenses of management	2,106,750	2,532,795
Sundries	10,401,149	10,104,020
Total	2,159,597,564	2,165,419,235

The London *Times*, June 26, says:

"Advices from Frankfort state that the long continued activity on the Bourse has at length subsided, and that the market presents distinct symptoms of being overstocked, particularly as regards American descriptions, which are largely in the hands of speculators, waiting for the investments likely to be made when the July dividends become due. Mr. WALKER, from Boston, is now negotiating at Frankfort for a 5 per cent. Massachusetts loan, but objections are made to the price upon which he insists."

Messrs. JOHN BINGHAM & Co., in their Liverpool Produce Circular of June 25, remark:

"Owing to cold and ungenial weather the past week most of the country markets have been quoted 1s. to 3s. ₱ quarter dearer for Wheat; the amount of business done, however, has been small, buyers being unwilling to pay the advance. To-day there is a marked improvement in the weather, it having become warm and seasonable. There was a full attendance of the trade at last Tuesday's market. Wheat was in large demand, chiefly for consumption, at an advance on Friday of 4d. to 5d., making the improvement on the week 6d. to 7d. ₱ cental. Flour was also in active request at 1s. to 2s. ₱ bbl. and sack more money. Indian Corn sold to a fair extent at 6d. to 9d. ₱ quarter improvement. Oats and Oatmeal were more inquired for at full previous prices. Beans were held for 6d. to 1s. ₱ quarter advance. Peas, being in few hands, were held at 38s. 6d. to 39s. ₱ quarter, on the spot, with sellers to arrive at under these quotations. Dari was very firm, but not quotably dearer. Barley was held for extreme rates. The number of grain cargoes on passage to ports of call in the United Kingdom, according to last return, was as follows: 145 cargoes Wheat, 214 cargoes Maize, and 39 cargoes Barley; same time last year, 273 cargoes Wheat, 24 cargoes Maize, and 59 cargoes Barley. There are now on the coast for sale 13 cargoes of Wheat, 21 cargoes of Maize and 7 cargoes of Barley, and the sales C. F. & I. reported since our last are 6 cargoes (19,750 quarters) Mediterranean Wheat, arrived, at 39s. ₱ 480 ℔s., and 40s. to 45s. 6d. ₱ 492 ℔s.; 3 cargoes (6,810 quarters) Black Sea Wheat, arrived, at 48s. to 48s. 3d. ₱ 492 ℔s.; 3,700 quarters Black Sea Wheat, on passage, at 46s. to 47s. ₱ 492 ℔s.; 3,400 quarters No. 2 Spring Wheat, on passage, at 43s. 6d. to 44s. per 480 ℔s.; 4,900 quarters Black Sea Wheat, shipping, at 45s. 6d. to 46s. 6d. ₱ 492 ℔s.; 8 cargoes (24,000 quarters) Danubian Maize, arrived, at 28s. 6d. to 28s. 9d. ₱ 480 ℔s.; 15 cargoes (32,640 quarters) Mediterranean Maize, arrived, at 27s. to 28s. 6d. ₱ 480 ℔s.; 6 cargoes (15,130 quarters) Black Sea Maize, arrived, at 28s. 3d. to 28s. 6d. ₱ 480 ℔s., and 29s. to 29s. 3d. ₱ 492 ℔s.; 15,460 quarters Danubian Maize, on passage, at 27s. to 27s. 6d. ₱ 480 ℔s.; 6,600 quarters Black Sea Maize, on passage, at 28s. to 28s. 3d ₱ 492 ℔s.; 33,600 quarters Danubian Maize, at 27s. to 28s. 3d. ₱ 480 ℔s., June to August shipment; 6,600 quarters Black Sea Maize, 28s. to 28s. 6d. ₱ 498 ℔s., June, July shipment. There was about the usual attendance at this day's market. Owing to the fine weather, the inquiry for Wheat was of the merest retail character, and, in the absence of any business worth naming, prices of both White and Red are unaltered from Tuesday's quotations. Flour was very slow, and nominally unchanged in value. Indian Corn in moderate request, the turn of the market being in favor of buyers for Yellow; White, from scarcity, fetched full rates. Oats and Oatmeal without change in value or demand. Pease hardly so well sold as on last market day, and sale slow. Beans same as on Tuesday, with a moderate inquiry."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL and other railroad corporations. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. BONDS of CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 6, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	90	Tallow, pkgs	162
Cotton, bales	871	Lard, tcs	100
Eggs, bbls	1,052	Resin, bbls	855
Flour, bbls	14,331	Spirits Turp., bbls	235
Wheat, bushels	241,314	Leather, sides	18,809
Corn, bushels	147,550	Petroleum, ref., bbls	9,209
Oats, bushels	34,562	Whisky, bbls	653
Beans, bushels	258	Starch, boxes	855
Dried Fruit, pkgs	54	Tobacco, hhds	198
Hops, bales	283	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,092
Pork, pkgs	17	Wool, bales	1,474
Butter, pkgs	3,967	Copper, bbls	143
Cheese, pkgs	5,325	Copper, cakes	150
Cut Meats, pkgs	80		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Neptune*, (additional cargo,) for Liverpool—60,000 bushels Wheat, 60 cases Sewing Machines, 95,121 ℔s. Tallow, 128 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *John Fyfe*, for Havre—202 bales Cotton, 24 casks Brandy, 20 pkgs. Brandy, 10,689 bushels Wheat, 103,837 ℔s. Tallow, 500 cases Preserved Fish, 15 bbls. Beef, 7 cases Dry Goods, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 62 Hides, 63 bbls. Sweepings, 180 bbls. Potash, 37,707 feet Lumber, 1,340 Oars, 75 bales Sarsaparilla, 25 casks Ore, 47 baskets Wine, 7 bales Hogs' Hair, 25 cases Drugs, 525 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *E. Warren*, for Liverpool—1,054 bbls. Flour, 29,670 bushels Wheat, 21,434 bushels Corn, 2,400 Staves.

By the ship *Southampton*, for Liverpool—29 bales Wool, 65,969 bushels Wheat, 21 tierces Tobacco.

By the bark *Wanderer*, for Gloucester—14,856 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Evening Star*, for London—76,051 gallons Naphtha, 2,000 gallons Benzole, 101 bbls. Residuum.

By the ship *Glad Tidings*, for London—6,600 bbls. Flour, 15,527 bushels Wheat, 225 bbls. Resin, 12,000 Staves.

By the brig *Hane B.*, for Newry—18,226 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Gospir*, for Trieste—96,944 gallons Refined Petroleum, 84 bbls. Resin.

By the brig *Prudento*, for Cork—18,000 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Amelia*, for London—34,574 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Armenia*, for Penarth Roads—25,717 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Goodwin*, for Oporto—30,960 Staves, 1,551 bags Red Wheat, 400 bbls. Flour, 27 cases Clocks.

By the bark *Amie*, for London—15,164 bushels Wheat, 2,933 bbls. Flour.

ASHES—There has been very little movement in either kind. Pots have been quoted at $7 37½@$7 62½ ₱ 100 ℔s. Pearls unsettled.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at 45c.@47½c. for Yellow ₱ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A very moderate trade has been reported in all styles of work since our last, at essentially unaltered prices, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 50; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 57; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 48; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Continue in request and firm, including Common Hard at $7@$11; Croton at $16@$18 50, and Philadelphia Front at $42@$50 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been dull and nominal, including Adamantine at 20c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 58c. ₱ ℔.

CEMENT—Continues in good request, including Rosendale at $2 ₱ bbl.

COFFEE—All kinds have been quiet to-day, at unaltered prices. A sale of 100 bags Laguayra was made on p. t. Messrs. WILLIAM SCOTT & SONS report the week's receipts of Rio here at 7,620 bags; sales, 3,422 bags; stock in first hands here to-day, 152,533 bags, and in the country, 210,633 bags. And they quote cargo prices thus: Ordinary cargoes, 8¼c.@8¾c.; fair do., 9¼c.@9½c.; good do., 10¼c.@11c.; prime do., 11¼c.@11¾c., gold in bond per ℔. We quote: Java at 21c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 16¼c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18¾c.; Rio, 8¼c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18¾c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ ℔.

Stock of Rio in the country.

New-Orleans	bags	17,600
Mobile	bags	3,500
Baltimore	bags	34,500
Boston	bags	2,800
New-York	bags	152,533
Grand total, bags		210,933

COTTON—Business has been on a restricted scale, though no quotable change has occurred in prices; sales have been reported since our last of 2,523 bales to spinners and 2 bales to speculators, making a total of 2,525 bales, of which 510 bales were placed late on Saturday. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA are quoting as follows in their letters for to-morrow's steamer the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ ℔	28	28¼	28½	28¾
Good Ordinary	30½	30¾	31	31¼
Low Middling	33½	33¾	34	34¼
Middling	34½	34¾	35	35¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	571
Receipts last week	7,938
Receipts preceding week	13,403
Receipts since Jan. 1	330,518
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	202
Exports since Jan. 1	169,875
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	253,609
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	20,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,294,000
Receipts same time preceding year	2,321,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,416,500
Exports same time last year	1,691,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	87,500
Estimated stock same time last year	96,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,983

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in limited request, and quoted at from 87½c.@95c. ₱ ℔.

FISH—The market has been very quiet, as a rule, though the changes in prices have not been important. We quote: Dry Cod at $6 62½@$7 62 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $27@29 50; No. 2 do., $17 50@$25; No. 3 do., $10@$12 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 75@$8 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@40c. for Scale, and 28c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in reduced supply, and exportable grades have been quoted up 10c.@20c. ₱ bbl.; but the increased firmness of holders has had the effect of checking operations, though there has been more of a shipping call, with some speculative inquiry. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,850 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 20@$5 70, very inferior to good Extra State at $6 30@$6 70, good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 70@$7, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 30@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Of the sales 5,000 bbls. were Extras for shipment, and 2,500 bbls. do. on speculative account, part to arrive, at $6 10@$6 40 for Western, and $6 50@$6 60 for State ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 20@$5 70
Extra State	6 30@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 00@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 30@ 6 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 00@12 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at about former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls. at $6 40@$6 90 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $6 90@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is inquired for at $6 40@$9 50 for Extras; Oregon at $8 25@$9 75 ₱ 196 ℔s.; sales 575 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in demand at $4@$6 30 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 425 bbls. Cornmeal continues in fair demand at $4 10@$4 50 for Western, $4 10@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been increased activity in Spring Wheat, the export purchases having been quite liberal, and with less extensive offerings prices opened decidedly stronger, though closing 1c.@2c. a bushel off the highest figures of the day. Winter Wheat has also attracted more attention at firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 193,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 60@$1 87; Red and Amber do. at $1 50@$1 60; No. 1 Spring at $1 55@$1 57; No. 2 Spring, inferior to prime, at $1 44@$1 50, closing with $1 48 as the best bid; No. 3 Spring at $1 44; White State at $1 62; Amber do. at $1 55; and White California, part at $1 73@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in moderate supply and demand at improved prices, though closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 65c.@85c. for damaged New Mixed Western, received by canal; 85c.@89c. for common to choice New Mixed Western, by canal; 86c.@90c. for New Mixed Western, received by rail, closing at 88c. for the best; 93c.@94c. for White; 92c.@94c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in some request at $1 29@$1 30 ₱ bushel; sales, 4,500 bushels. Barley and Barley Malt dull and nominal. Oats have been less abundant, and have been in demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels Western at 78c., afloat, ₱ bushel, closing with this rate refused. The movements in Breadstuffs in this market during the past fortnight, Messrs. EDWARD BILL & Co. notice thus, in their circular for the *Russia*: There has been less excitement in Flour for the fortnight past; prices have been irregular, and the late advance mostly lost. Owing to the general aspect of the English market, and the unfavorable crop reports from the West, together with higher prices for Wheat, sellers are less anxious to sell ahead, and although the trade is light, yet the holders are firm for all fresh ground brands. Family and choice extras are quiet and sell slowly. California is reducing in stock (especially for choice brands) without any improvement in value. The moderately low prices now current for Spring Wheat, and the wants of England give much confidence to shippers, and the clearances of the fortnight amount to 834,802 bushels, making the total from this port to Great Britain and Ireland, since the 21st of May last, 2,494,060 bushels; although the receipts are largely in excess of the same period last year, yet there is no accumulation of stock. The advices from the West of continued rain, give fear of damage to the Winter Wheat, but favorable weather may yet redeem it. At Saturday's Exchange (Monday the 5th being a holiday) but little was done. Rye is quiet. Indian Corn is in fair demand for the home trade at our quotations. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight past, consisted of: To Great Britain and Ireland, 64,822 bbls. Flour, 834,802 bushels Wheat, 59,234 bushels Corn; to the Continent, 1,545 bbls. Flour, 19,334 bushels Wheat, 4,693 bushels Rye; to South America, 7,318 bbls. Flour, 19,994 bushels Corn; to all other ports, 19,808 bbls. Flour, 130 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,274 bbls. Corn Meal, 4,703 bushels Corn, 284 bushels Oats, 4,353 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 97,493 bbls. Flour, 130 bbls Rye Flour, 5,274 bbls. Cornmeal, 854,136 bushels Wheat, 83,931 bushels Corn, 54,693 bushels Rye, 284 bushels Oats, 4,353 bushels Peas.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1868.

From	To date.	Flour bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
New-York	July 2, 1869	366,804	8,304,492	2,276,018
New-Orleans	June 27, 1869	27,776	133,820	315,974
Philadelphia	June 27, 1869	2,457	1,947	57,108
Baltimore	June 27, 1869	2,303	5,700	417,073
Boston	June 27, 1869	758		
California	June 15, 1869	9,151	4,351,637	
Other ports	June 27, 1869	21,811	75,614	75,307
Total		431,060	12,873,210	3,141,480
To about same period, 1868		498,258	12,321,118	7,646,241
To about same period, 1867		326,728	5,070,337	8,580,306

To the Continent.

	Flour, bbls.	Rye, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
From New-York, to July 1, 1869	19,486	140,999	173,325	28,013
From other ports, to June 27, 1869	7,066			39,774
Total	26,552	140,999	173,325	67,787
To about same period, 1868	69,858	594,916	361,686	70,379
To about same period, 1867	2,183	151,882	74,407	10,360

The clearances hence have been 1,054 bbls. Flour, 155,639 bushels Wheat and 21,434 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 9,533 bbls. Flour, 65,265 bushels Wheat for London; 18,856 bushels Wheat for Gloucester; 25,717 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads; 18,000 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; 18,226 bushels Wheat for Newry; 525 bbls. Flour and 10,689 bushels Wheat for Havre, and 400 bbls. Flour and 1,551 bags Red Wheat for Oporto. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Friday and noon on Saturday, covered 19 loads of Lumber, 15 of Wheat, 11 of Coal, 6 of Corn, 2 of Oats and 1 of Staves. List of boats which passed Fultonville during forty-eight hours prior to 1:30 P.M., July 3:

Wheat.—Alex. Kenwick, Buffalo; J. Bigolair, Buffalo; S. A. Lewis, Buffalo; Jefferson Collins, Buffalo; C. R. Parsons, Buffalo; Martha M. Thompson, Buffalo; Harrison Jacobs, Buffalo; S. D. Streeter, Buffalo; Wm. Z. Towsley, Buffalo; Maggie Stiles, Buffalo; H. Hill, Buffalo; S. Wiscott, Buffalo; Royal Arch, Geneva; S. A. Boardman, Buffalo; C. F. Williston, Buffalo.

Lumber, &c.—James Morrow, Oswego; C. W. Watkins, Tonawanda, John Fitzgerald, Oswego; J. W. Morton, Lyon's Falls; Winter Hill, Corning; L. A. Ward, Oswego; Midnight, Oswego; Henry Bird, Tonawanda, Robert W. Jourdan, Buffalo; R. Diefendorf, Oswego; A. A. Dodge, Oswego; J. S. Pratt, Oswego; J. Tallman Davis, Buffalo; John K. Post, Oswego; Kate Green, Oswego; F. K. Jones, Oswego; W. O. K. Sprague, Oswego; S. G. Hart, Oswego; G. Haight, Tonawanda.

Corn.—Jim Holmes, Buffalo; Edward M. Smith, Buffalo; Isaac Filkins, Buffalo; Lewis Selye, Buffalo, E. Holt, Buffalo.

Coal.—R. Fanning, Watkins; T. T. Brooster, Geneva; J. A. Douglas, Geneva; M. Parker, Geneva; F. B. No. 14, Watkins; J. Vanderbilt, Geneva; Royal Arch, Geneva; Diana Bidelecome, Geneva; City Bank, Geneva; Stephen Clinton, Watkins; Rhesa Griffin, Watkins.

Oats.—D. C. Parshall, Buffalo; Teresa, Penn Yan.

Staves.—Dr. J. S. Whaley, Buffalo."

Stock of Grain in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, July 6, 1869.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	*531,657	Barley	2,966
Corn	328,613	Malt	97,177
Oats	259,985	Peas	33,075
Rye	71,418		

*Including 370,497 bushels of California Wheat.

HAY—North River Bale Hay has been in very moderate demand at from 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw is quiet at 65c.@$1 10 for Long and Short, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been inactive to-day, including American at 6c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@8c. for Old ₱ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@10c.; Michigan, 6c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ ℔. The receipts were 283 bales; export clearances, nones.

HEMP—There has been very little inquiry for any description; prices have not varied materially. Manilla, 12¼c.; Jute, 3¼c.@4¼c., gold, ₱ ℔.; 300 bales Butts were sold at 3¼c., currency, ₱ ℔.

HIDES—The market has been quiet for all kinds, though prices have been quoted steady.

LATHS—Eastern have been in less demand at $2 50 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—A moderate movement has been noted in Sole at full quotations, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Bellies Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco & B. A. Damaged all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco & B. A. Poor all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c. cash ₱ ℔.

LIME—Rockland has been in request and steady in price at $1 25 for Common, and $1 50 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—There has been a fair call for desirable lots, which have been quoted steady.

METALS—Have been unusually dull since our last, though quoted nominally unchanged in price.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day have been unimportant; prices have been quoted about the same. Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@75c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@75c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate call has been noted for Spirits Turpentine within a range of from 41½c.@42½c., chiefly at 42c. for merchantable lots ₱ gallon; total sales, 330 bbls.; receipts, 235 bbls.; no exports. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been nominally unchanged. Resin has been in light request, and barely steady in price. The only sales of any moment reported were 800 bbls. Strained at $2 25; 120 bbls. No. 2, chiefly at $2 50; 100 bbls. Opaque at $3; and 80 bbls. Pale at $4 87@$5 15 ₱ 280 ℔s. Receipts, 855 bbls.; exports, 437 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 41½c.@42½c., chiefly at 42c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 55@$3 70; Resin at $2 25@$10 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 15; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive since our last, including Crude Whale at $1 03@$1 05; Bleached Whale at $1 12½@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Sperm at $1 97½@$2; Bleached Sperm, $2 08@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 02, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 75c.@78c.; Olive at $1 40@$1 45; Spermaceti, 46c. ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—*For the Week Ending July 5.*—The market has continued active for Whale, the sales since our last reaching 3,000 bbls.; 2,350 bbls. Northern in parcels at $1.05 ₱ gallon; 500 bbls. Southern, and 150 bbls. Humpback on private terms. Stock 1st inst., 30,900 bbls. There were no transactions in Sperm, which is held at $1 85 ₱ gallon. Stock, 1st inst., 15,000 bbls.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
Total for the week ending July 5	2,029	40	2,200
Previously	17,200	51,384	489,900
From Jan. 1 to date	19,229	51,424	491,100
Same time last year	17,393	53,117	725,229
Exports for the week ending July 5, 1869	185	....	4,100
Previously	11,565	57	175,900
From Jan. 1 to date	11,750	57	180,000
Same time last year	8,369	6,688	414,323

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—A very moderate trade has been noted to-day in all kinds of Oil, at essentially unchanged prices. Crude, in bulk, has been sold to the extent of equal to about 1,100 bbls., in lots, chiefly on the basis of 16½c. ₱ gallon. Barreled Crude has been neglected, and nominally quoted at 22½c. ₱ gallon. There were no receipts of Crude acknowledged here; 790 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. Empty barrels for Crude Oil were quoted, as before, at $2, and for Refined Oil at $2 20 each, with but little trade call for them. Refined Oil has been very quiet for immediate delivery here, and quoted on the basis of 32c. as a rule, for Standard White ₱ gallon, though many holders have been claiming higher figures. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls. Standard White for last half of August delivery, at 33c. ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White for prompt delivery, at 31¾c.; 50 bbls. do. for last half July delivery, at 32½c., and 1,500 bbls. do. for August delivery, at 33c. ₱ gallon. The quotations for Standard White deliverable here and at Philadelphia last five months of the year, were 33c.@33½c. ₱ gallon. Standard White in cases was quoted at 36c.@39c., and Prime White at 39c.@40c. ₱ gallon, but no important dealing transpired. The receipts of Refined here were 9,209 bbls., and at Philadelphia 2,100 bbls.; export clearances here, 96,944 gallons for Trieste. Naphtha was dull at 9½c.@10½c., in bbls., and 16c.@17c., in cans, ₱ gallon. There were export clearances of 76,051 gallons Naphtha, 2,000 gallons Benzole and 101 bbls. Residuum for London.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull to-day, without any remarkable changes in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at $32@$32 12, closing at about $32 for New Mess; $31 50@$31 75 for Old Mess; $28 37@$29, chiefly at $28 50, for Prime Mess, $31 50 for Thin Mess, and $26@$27 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats are dull but firm. Sales have been reported of 150 packages at 13½c.@14½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 17c.@18½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ ℔. Bacon continues inactive at previous rates. Sales 80 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 16½c.@16¾c. ₱ ℔. Lard is depressed and drooping; sales have been reported since our last of 470 tierces and barrels at 16¼c.@19¼c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16¾c.@17¼c. for City, and 19¼c. for Prime Steam, ₱ ℔. Also, 500 tierces Prime Steam at 19c., seller July, and 19½c., seller September, ₱ ℔. Beef is quiet, at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 140 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive and nominal, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess at $26@$32 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at $20@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales 125 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese are dull and heavy. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ ℔	35c.@37c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ ℔	32c.@34c.
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ ℔	31c.@33c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ ℔	35c.@37c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ ℔	35c.@36c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ₱ ℔	33c.@40c.
Western, Fair to Good, ₱ ℔	25c.@28c.
State and Western, Common, ₱ ℔	18c.@20c.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ₱ ℔	16½c.@17c.
Factories, fair to good, ₱ ℔	15c. @16c.
Factories, common, ₱ ℔	9c. @14c.
Factories, skimmed, ₱ ℔	4c. @12c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ ℔	15c. @15½c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ ℔	14c. @15c.

PEAS—Sales 4,000 bushels Canada, in bond, at $1 16 ₱ bushel.

RICE—Has been quiet at about previous figures.

SALT—The demand has been light, but prices have been maintained.

SEED—But little trade has been noted, and quotations have been more or less nominal. A sale of 1,500 bags Calcutta Linseed was made at Boston at $2 07, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been lightly dealt in, including Honduras, 40c.@43c.; Nicaragua, 37½c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 44c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 43c.@45c.; Central America, 44c.@46c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@36c.; Para, 42c.@44c., gold, ₱ ℔. Goat have been in fair demand, including Tampico, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c., gold, ₱ ℔.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52½c.; Payta, 50c.@52½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 45c.@50c., currency; Madras, 60c.@65c., each.

SOAP—The market has been quiet, but prices have not varied. We quote: Castile at 13½c.@13¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ₱ ℔.

SPICES—The demand has been limited on the basis of our quotations: Mace at $1 10@$1 15; No. 1 Nutmeg at 90c.@97½c.; Cassia at 43½c.@44c.; Cloves at 26½c.@27c.; Pepper at 22¾c.@23½c.; Pimento at 18¾c.@19c.; Ginger at 11½c.@11¾c., gold, ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—A light trade has been reported since our last, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. Sales have been reported of 435 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@12½c., chiefly at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔. Fair to very good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted at 11¼c.@11½c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11¾c.@12½c.; very good to prime do. at 12½c.@12⅝c. ₱ ℔. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ₱ ℔. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅝c.@13c. ₱ ℔. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¾c.@14½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 to 20, at 15c.@15¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14¾c.@15¾c. ₱ ℔. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12¾c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 10¾c.@11½c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been offered and purchased rather more freely, but at easier rates, ranging from 13½c.@17c. ₱ ℔., as extremes. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART have reduced their prices fully ¼c. ₱ ℔., and now quote thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugar, 15½c.; White Sugar, A, 14½c.; Yellow Sugar, C, 14c., cash, ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 62,000 ℔s. Tallow at 11¼c.@11½c.; also 37,000 ℔s. Stearine at 18c.@19½c., and 25,000 ℔s. Grease at 10c.@13½c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Have been without change in price, but very quiet, as a rule. We quote, including Gunpowder and Imperial from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congo at from 70c.@$1 50 ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—All kinds have been quiet, but otherwise without notable variation, since our last. Sales, 131 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@11½c.; 100 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf, part old at 9¼c.; and 42 cases Connecticut and Ohio at 9¼c. ₱ ℔. We quote: Kentucky Common Lugs, 7c.@7½c.; Good Lugs, 7½c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 8¼c.@10½c.; Medium Leaf, 9½c.@12c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@13c.; Fine Leaf, 12½c.@15c.; Selections, 13½c.@16½c. ₱ ℔. Seed Leaf, thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 8c.@10c. for old, and 10½c.@12½c. for new crop; Wrappery lots, 18c.@45c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new crop; fine Wrappers, 50c.@70c. for old, and 45c.@60c. for new crop; New-York State Fillers, 8c.@9c. for old, and 9c.@10c. for new crop; average lots, 12c.@22c. for old, and 14c.@20c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@40c. for old, and 12c.@30c. for new crop; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 8c.@9c. for old, and 9c.@10c. for new crop; average lots, 12c.@20c. for old, and 15c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 12½c.@35c. for old, and 14c.@40c. for new crop, ₱ ℔. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 85c.@90c.; Good, 95c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—First Cut, 75c.@80c. Second Cut, $1 02@$1 10; average lot, 85c.@92½c. ₱ ℔. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 18c.@21c.; Good and Fine, 22c.@30c.; Bright work—Common and Medium, 20c.@25c.; Good and Fine, 30c.@50c., in bond, ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been inactive and heavy at 98c.@99c. ₱ gallon; sales, 135 bbls., in lots; receipts, 653 bbls.

WOOL—Holders have been generally firm in their views, but the demand has been limited, and the dealings since our last have been very light.

Prices Current of Domestic Wool in New-York, June 30.

	Cents ₱ ℔.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	45@48
⅜ and ¾ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra and XX fleece	46@53
⅜ and ¾ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	44@47
⅜ and ¾ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@18
Unwashed fleeces	28@32
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@34
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	18@23
Santa Fé.	
Washed white fleece	32@35
Unwashed white fleece	25@28
Black fleece	22@28
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P.	33@38
Spring Clip, A. 1	32@35
Spring Clip, A. 2	31@33
Spring Clip, B	28@32
Spring Clip, S	25@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A. P.	25@27
Fall Clip and Lambs, A. 1	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, A. 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	20@24
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ₱ ℔. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@45
Super	42@46
No. 1	28@35
No. 2	12@16
Lambs	40@43
Western limed pulled	40@44
Southern limed pulled	28@48
Tub washed	54@60

FREIGHTS—Have been firmer and moderately active. For Liverpool there were taken 800 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; 52,500 bushels Wheat, at 8d. by sail and 9d. by steamer ₱ bushel; 300 tierces Lard and 50 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 35s. ₱ ton. For London, 22,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ₱ bushel, and 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. ₱ 280 ℔s. For Cork and orders, a North German bark, with 3,000 quarters Wheat at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For Antwerp, 3,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
OLIVER TWIST. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
DORA and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Principal characters by Mr. T. W. Robinson and Miss Price.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading chafacters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
BIDCOBY DIDCOBY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. P. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE WANDERING JEW. Leading character by Mr. E. Eddy. Large collection of Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JACK SHEPPARD and THE BRICKLAYER OF LAMBETH. Leading character by Mr. Whalley.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition... 10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year..... 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year... 5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year..... 3
Five copies..... 8
Ten copies..... 15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Times*, in an article yesterday on our NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY and America in general, remarked that now, after the monster Peace Festival, we, the American people, ought to be in a friendly spirit, and that such a demonstration for peace, such a condemnation of strife, as was the Jubilee, ought to have a softening effect on the most strenuous asserter of the *Alabama* claims.

The cable reports an unusual depression in the cotton trade at Lancashire, and the consequent suspension of several prominent firms.

Much excitement is reported in Cork over the efforts making to bring the Government to discharge the imprisoned Fenians. The Common Council of the city have passed resolutions formally calling upon the Government to release the men.

It is expected that the strike of the miners at St. Etienne, France, will soon end, and no further trouble is apprehended.

Many Republican demonstrations occurred throughout Catalonia, Spain, on Sunday and Monday.

HERRERA has resigned the Spanish Ministry of Justice.

Independence Day was celebrated in the principal cities of Europe as usual. At Vienna a banquet was given, at which Minister JAY and others made speeches. Mr. JAY proposed a toast to Baron VON BEUST.

Minister FIGUEROLA, of Spain, proposes to impose heavy penalties on those who refuse to take the new oath; to sell the patrimonial property of corporate bodies, and to take away the salaries or pensions of individuals.

GENERAL.

The officers of the army and navy of the Department of the Gulf, many of whom also served during portions of the war in the Army of the Potomac and with the Western armies, are to have their first reunion to-morrow at Long Branch. Extensive preparations have been made for their entertainment there, and some of the most famous of our military heroes, it is announced, will grace the occasion with their presence. Admiral FARRAGUT is to preside, General SHERIDAN is to respond to a toast, and there is to be a banquet on the evening of the 8th and a ball on the evening of the 9th. The place selected for the reunion is so easy of access and so pleasant to visit at this season that a large assemblage of the officers and their friends is expected.

The tidings from the *Great Eastern* and the new cable are most satisfactory. The latest advices are to 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. Then the great ship had just entered "American waters."

Governor GEARY, of Pennsylvania, has signed the bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, known as the Trust bill, by the provisions of which the administration of all the trusts now confided to the management of the City of Philadelphia devolves upon a Board of Trustees appointed by the Courts of Harrisburg.

The story of the loss of the Powell Expedition in the Colorado Rapids is very generally discredited. A letter is published from Mrs. POWELL, wife of Major POWELL, the leader of the expedition, in which it is stated that no such man as RISDON, who reports himself the sole survivor, belonged to the party, and that all the names given by him are fictitious. Mrs. POWELL has received a letter from her husband dated May 22, while RISDON states that the party were lost on the 18th. Professor W. B. POWELL, of Peru, Ill., brother of the explorer, states his belief that the Springfield (Ill.) dispatch, purporting to be a confirmation of the reputed disaster, is a canard.

Thompson's Hotel, at Lake Mahopac, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. All the guests escaped, and the greater portion of the furniture and baggage was saved, though in a damaged condition. The loss is estimated at about $30,000. It is thought that the fire originated from a defective flue. There were about 200 guests in the house.

Sad reports are received from Maine. The daughter of Rev. HENRY GILES, the eminent Irish lecturer and scholar, a beautiful girl of 18, was drowned at Bucksport on Saturday; two young ladies, Misses GREENLAW and CASWELL, were drowned at Booth Bay on Monday; and a boy 7 years old was shot, and probably mortally wounded, by a playmate 12 years old, in Bangor, on the 5th.

Mr. ROBERT DE GARMS, residing in Prospect-street, Rochester, on entering his house late Monday night, was shot and probably mortally wounded by a burglar.

A duel was fought at Sheridan, Kansas, a few days ago, by two men who had a quarrel on the train which brought them to the place just previously, and had concluded to settle the difficulty between them by shooting at each other. One was killed and the other was unhurt. No names are given.

The steamer *Firefly*, while on her way, Sunday, from Philadelphia to Cape May and the fishing banks, with an excursion party on board, was overhauled by a shot across her bows from the revenue cutter, whose officers suspected that she was bound for Cuba with recruits for the Cuban army. She was taken back to the city and detained at the Navy-yard till Monday morning, when, the authorities being satisfied that she was not destined for the island, and that her passengers were not fillibusters, she was allowed to proceed on her peaceful mission. It is stated that nothing was found on board to warrant the suspicion that the *Firefly* was a fillibustering steamer.

The Virginia election passed off yesterday without any serious trouble. The result is not definitely known as yet. Both parties claim the victory, but the WALKER ticket is probably elected.

It is proposed to form a picked nine from the several New-England colleges, to play a series of match games with the crack clubs of the country. SMITH, BUSH, WELLS and AUSTIN, of the Harvards, are spoken of as likely to enlist in this movement, and also HOOKER, of Yale, and KNIGHT, of Williams.

The first annual regatta of the Northwestern Boating Association will be held at Toledo, Ohio, to-morrow and next day.

A Woman's Suffrage Convention is to be held at Saratoga on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th insts.

The Irish Republican Convention opened in Chicago on Monday. Yesterday the platform was adopted. It declares for liberty, the freedom of Ireland, the settlement of the *Alabama* claims on the Sumner basis, the absorption of Canada, and against free trade.

Dr. PERLEE PEASE, a young gentleman of much promise, and son of ANSON PEASE, a prominent lawyer of Massillon, Ohio, was accidentally shot on Saturday by Mr. J. D. LOCKWOOD. No hope is entertained of his recovery.

Hon. B. F. WADE sent a telegram from San Francisco to the Secretary of the Interior, a few days ago, stating that he had been over the whole line of the Pacific Railroad, mostly by daylight, and found it to be as good as any new road ever built in this country, and that he is satisfied that the Companies mean to carry out their obligations in good faith.

A breach in the feeder of the Chemung Canal, near Corning, suspends navigation on that canal throughout for four or five days.

Two Terre Haute (Ind.) Editors, C. W. BROWN and Major O. T. SMITH, of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, were shot by a policeman yesterday afternoon. The latter, it appears, made an unprovoked assault on Major SMITH, in the outset, but did not fire until SMITH had fired at him. Mr. BROWN came to his partner's aid. He was wounded severely; Major SMITH painfully but not dangerously.

The examination of General GOICURIA, the alleged organizer of the Cuban expedition, was commenced before Commissioner BETTS yesterday. Testimony was taken to show that a belligerent force was about to leave this City for Cuba; but there was nothing positive to prove that the accused was connected with it, except that he was found on board the captured steamer *Whiting*. The case will be continued to-day. On Monday a large number of the released fillibusters visited General GOICURIA at Ludlow-street Jail. It is stated that Colonel BYRON, one of the Cuban commanders, has not escaped from the City, being secreted at the Whitney House, on Broadway.

The final business meeting for the present year of the Society of the Army of the Potomac was held yesterday at Steinway Hall. The lesser officers of the Association were chosen, and after the transaction of much business of little public interest, the Society adjourned to meet at Philadelphia, April 9, 1870.

WINIFRED PRICE, an under servant at the United States Hotel, in Fulton-street, being on bad terms with a number of the other domestics, yesterday attempted to poison them by putting laudanum into a sauce served at their dinner table.

An interesting case came up before the Supreme Court yesterday, on the application of a Mrs. CAROLINE C. ALLEN, who has been declared by a jury of Seneca County to be of unsound mind. She now asks a rehearing for alleged informalities on the trial, and also for the reason that what certain divines regard as insanity in the mode of worship in the Episcopal Church is with her a sincere and pious custom. The petitioner has asked for a rehearing in this City. The Court made no derision.

The Oyer and Terminer adjourned yesterday over to Thursday, there being neither jurors nor witnesses in attendance.

The Court of Common Pleas, at General Term, has decided that the Mechanics' Lien law does not apply where the claim is against the City and the Board of Education, to recover for work done or materials furnished in the erection of a school-house.

The Woman's Suffrage Association met yesterday afternoon at No. 49 East Twenty-third-street. The principal question discussed was whether woman's property should be taxed when she has no voice in the Government.

The investigation of complaints against the New-York Rendering Company for alleged offensive method of conducting business, was continued yesterday before the referee of the Board of Health. Volumes of testimony were taken on both sides, after which an adjournment for two days was agreed upon.

The Farmers' Club met yesterday afternoon and discussed various topics, of interest to tillers of the soil and those engaged in horticultural pursuits.

The June term of the Court of General Sessions was commenced yesterday.

Democratic Policy as Expounded by Tammany.

When Tammany speaks the Democracy are expected to listen. The ground it occupies is in a party sense holy ground. Its idols are the objects of abject party worships, and when the priests who minister at its altar speak in its name, the faithful hearken and obey. What the Vatican is to the Catholic Church, Tammany is to the party it rules. It makes or unmakes authority at pleasure. A year ago it nominated SEYMOUR in spite of all opposition, and it is all the time accumulating forces to control other nominations when the period for making them returns. The utterances of such a power are never wholly devoid of significance. They are especially noticeable now, when the more thoughtful of the organs are urging the necessity of reconstructing its policy and adopting issues suited to the time.

Those who hoped that Tammany would give heed to the warning words of its ablest journals must, however, confess themselves disappointed. It has spoken oracularly, as usual, and by the mouths of great men. TWEED, and GARVIN, and STOCKTON, and MILLER, and OAKEY HALL, with HOFFMAN in an epistolary form,—who shall gainsay their right to express the aspirations and to propound the purposes of Tammany and its worshippers? To whom shall we look for words of Democratic wisdom, if not to them? But we look in vain. The oracles are talkative, indeed, even wordy, but they say nothing concerning new issues. They praise and scold by turns, but to the protests against all attempts to perpetuate old ideas and old management, they offer no direct response. Indirectly they respond by parading with more than ordinary formality the relics hitherto worshipped by the party, and pomposly echoing the ancient dogmas of its priesthood. Tammany, in fact, has availed itself of the opportunity to rebuke the suggestions of those who would reform and liberalize the party, and to show that its plans and tenets have undergone no change. It still clings to the lost cause.

Mr. ALEX. H. STEPHENS made himself miserable lately by disinterring the skeleton of the war, and calculating the capacity of galvanic forces to give back flesh and life. Men wondered where and how long the Vice-President of the Confederacy had slept that he failed to comprehend the moral of events which every wide-awake child may understand. But Jersey has eclipsed Georgia. STEPHENS is out-done by STOCKTON. For though STEPHENS bemoans the fate of the States Rights creed and sees no hope for liberty except in another revolution, he has learned enough to rebuke the anti-negro madness of the Georgia Democracy. STOCKTON, on the contrary, has learned nothing. He preaches the philosophy which went down with the rebellion. He finds his only happiness in the contemplation of the past. He paraphrases the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions as the *ne plus ultra* of Democratic wisdom. The present has for him no charm, no consolation, and one glance at a future that shall know not Tammany fills him with despair. But for a faint hope that ture will pause in her course to accommodate Tammany, that the work of the war may by some demoniac dispensation be reversed, and that the darkness of Jersey may one day spread over the land—Senator STOCKTON would of all men be most miserable. He is nearly so now, and other great men of Tammany are not much better

The sprightly Mayor exerts himself to cast a gleam of light over the scene. He could not be dismal if he tried. And having no respect for the ancient landmarks and traditions of the party, he endeavored to recall attention to the things of the present and the possibilities of the future. The States Right doctrine he banished to Jericho; and the Fifteenth Amendment, which haunts the dreams and oppresses the wakeful hours of STOCKTON, he passed in disrespectful silence. He alone aspired to be the prophet of a new Democratic era. But the effort was that of a man who has no heart in the business, and would much prefer the creation of another "Humpty Dumpty" to the construction of a party platform. He made a dash at Cuba, and danced a hornpipe on the deck of the *Alabama*; declared war against Spain in behalf of the Cubans, and shook his fists at England after the manner approved by the Fenians. More than this in the direction of new issues Mr. OAKEY HALL did not attempt. What words could do toward pledging his party to a double foreign war, he did; and there in his hands the subject of policy ended.

We do not propose to judge the talk of Tammany by the standard applicable to a nominating convention. The occasion which brought these bright and shining lights of the Democracy together was not one suitable to the formal declaration of a new policy. Of the fullness of the heart, however, the mouth speaketh. And when the guides and philosophers of a powerful party meet to exchange ideas, the current of speech naturally flows in the channel of habitual thought and cherished purpose. From this point of view, the speeches of Monday derive whatever suggestiveness they possess. They reveal the ideas uppermost in the mind of the Democratic Party. They indicate the quality of the nutriment on which it feeds, the tone and temper it cultivates, and the aims with which it associates expectations of returning power. In this respect they are unfavorable to the schemes for remolding the policy of the party, and for installing in its councils the more liberal leaders whom influential journals, pronounced and consistent in their fealty, recognize as essential to its success. Tammany, it is evident, will retain its idols, and to the extent of its influence will exact from the party a blind adherence to the policy which the *World* of this City and the *Post* of Boston are anxious to repudiate.

Prussia as a Naval Power.

Nothing in the history of Modern Europe is more remarkable than the sudden development of Prussia into a Great Power—in the actual, and not merely in the diplomatic sense of the term. It is but three years ago since the European world was electrified by the sudden revelation of the fact that Prussia was no longer a second-class Power, tolerated formally rather than accepted as an equal by France, England and the other hereditary "Great Powers" of Europe, but a nation that could not only hold her own in a great war, but which could absolutely crush a formidable military Power, by sheer strength, in one-tenth of the time it formerly took to settle a national duel. And, although the weakness of Austria, through her obstinate adherence to exploded military traditions caused her to fall an easy victim to her younger rival, it was still manifest that the splendid system of military organization which had converted the entire male population of Prussia into a standing army, without unduly drawing upon the productive resources of the nation, and the judgment and quickness displayed by the Prussian Government in seizing upon and adopting the latest improvements in the science of warfare, had made Prussia the most formidable military Power on the Continent. The overwhelming power of the breech-loader, practically exemplified at Sadowa, was at once recognized throughout Europe, and even France, with her splendid traditions and gigantic armaments, felt a shiver of alarm from which she has scarcely yet recovered. And now that the entire population of North Germany has been practically brought within the reach of the Prussian recruiting sergeant, it is scarcely an exaggeration to call her the greatest military Power in Europe.

But it is clear that Prussia, under the virtual rule of a statesman like Count BISMARCK, is not content to remain a military Power and nothing else. The scarcely concealed object of Prussia in forcing on the war with Denmark was the acquisition of maritime advantages which would enable her to attain the position of a great naval Power, and with characteristic energy Count BISMARCK has not neglected a single available opportunity of adding to the naval strength of his country. The most powerful iron-clad in the world, built for the Sultan, and offered to the English Government, was snapped up by the ever-watchful BISMARCK; two other iron-clads, of almost equal strength, have since been added to the Prussian fleet; all that engineering skill can do has been done in designing a second Portsmouth or Cherbourg in the newly-acquired possession on the Baltic, and we now learn that Russia regards the naval preponderance of Prussia in that sea with undisguised jealousy and alarm, while the English papers are already beginning to speak of her as a formidable rival in the supremacy of the European seas, so long claimed as the unquestioned perquisite of the ideal "Britannia." And at a time when every nation may be said to have a fresh start in naval matters, this perturbation among the older naval Powers is not unnatural. What the ultimate effect on the European "balance of power" may be remains to be seen; but there can be no doubt that hereafter Prussia will be able to exercise an influence in European affairs at large scarcely inferior to that hitherto possessed by France and England. Even now neither of these Powers would much relish the spectacle of the Prussian iron-clad fleet taking an experimental cruise in the Channel or the Mediterranean. For the future, we fancy, the views of Prussia with regard to little family difficulties between European nations, will be consulted with a good deal more deference than has formerly been the case.

What is Needed in the Country.

We give place this morning to a letter from an occasional correspondent in the country, in which the writer, in a rather facetious vein, discusses the plans lately devised by the *Tribune* for securing honest candidates for the State Legislature in the rural districts, and sets forth the practical difficulties in the way of putting them into operation. There is much force in what our correspondent says. We agree with him in believing the plan of meeting secretly, for the purpose of naming candidates, to be unwise and impracticable. Our friends in the country have already a much better method than this for securing the nomination of proper men, and they have only to carry it out to secure the best results. There are no close political corporations of any kind in the country. There the Republican organizations, unlike those in this City, are open to all persons who belong to the Republican Party, and all members of that party are free to participate in caucuses and primaries for the selection of delegates to nominating conventions. If, therefore, the rank and file of the party desire that honest men should be nominated, they have only to attend these preliminary meetings, and by voice and vote secure the selection not only of "leading" but of "honest" men as delegates to the Conventions. Let this be done, and there will be no need of "Citizens' Associations" in the counties to assist in defeating dishonest candidates. The great body of Republican voters are in favor of honest men and honest measures; and they have only to be true to themselves, and to make use of the simple and practicable party machinery already in existence among them, to secure the prevalence of their views, without resorting to untried and perhaps impracticable measures. They have the matter in their own hands. We "entreat" our Republican friends in the country to consider it seriously. Let every member of the party conscientiously attend the caucuses, and secure the election of honest delegates to the nominating conventions. Nothing else is required; and the Republican Party has the right to expect of every member the performance of this simple duty.

A word as to Citizens' Associations in the counties. The organization at whose head stands the name of the venerable PETER COOPER, has accomplished an immense amount of good in this City, by keeping down taxation and preventing the consummation of dishonest jobs. Its service in this respect cannot be too highly estimated. At the same time, it is, we think, open to question whether the establishment of such societies in the country will lead to any good results that cannot be equally well secured by simpler, more familiar and more practicable methods.

Commencement Oratory.

The era of Commencements is here, and we note, or surmise, a decline in the glories of Commencement Oratory. Take Harvard, for example. Once there was Hebrew, and Greek, and Latin in abundance on the programme of performance, besides four or five good hours of English. Now, we find, at the late Commencement, *eight* English parts comprising the whole affair. Nor was this surely for lack of students. No less than 108 were graduated in the class, which gives us one in thirteen or fourteen of those who desired, or were allowed, to distinguish themselves as orators.

And such subjects! The first was, "A Famine in India;" the second, the "Ocean Telegraph;" the third, "The New Philosophy of Chemistry," and so on. How is a man to let the American eagle soar, how is he to soar *himself*, on the wings of fancy, with such themes? The second subject might perhaps afford some chance for "brilliant" oratory—but to guard against that, it appears to have been expressly limited to the "Ocean Telegraph as illustrating the practical bearings of theoretical science." This, too, has been the way matters have been going on for years with this venerable "Mother of Universities." We remember hearing Marshal BARLOW deliver a Commencement Part, (we hardly need add that he was the first scholar in a class of brilliant scholars,) the Valedictory, on "Immature Authorship and Premature Publication"—it was understood at the time that the original title was "The Folly of Commencement Parts," which was suppressed out of respect for the sensitiveness of the public. And so it has been going on ever since. "Ocean Telegraph" and "Chemistry" indeed! Eight speakers in a hundred and eight!

However, the Squantum Centre University, Colorado, is making up for this lack. Of the twenty-three graduates this year nineteen "spoke pieces," and the "Four Seasons," the "Progress of America," "Hope and Ambition Compared," and a "Retrospect of Life," received full justice at their hands. Upon the whole, therefore, we still have faith in the future of American eloquence.

The Alabama Claims—"Straws" from the Press and Public Men.

In the exhaustive condensation of the history of the *Alabama* negotiations which we published yesterday, one of the most noteworthy diplomatic letters was that of Mr. SEWARD, dated Jan. 18, 1868, in which, referring to the fact that Lord STANLEY seemed determined to have the proceedings of Her Majesty's Government excluded from consideration in the arbitration proposed, he declared that "a national wrong and injury to the United States" had been committed, and that

"The lowest form of satisfaction for that *national injury* that the United States could accept, would be found in *an indemnity without reservation or compromise* by the British Government to those citizens of the United States who have suffered individual injury and damages by the vessels of war unlawfully built, equipped, manned, fitted out, or entertained and protected in the British ports and harbors."

That is to say, the late Secretary held then, as our Government holds now, that the rendering of such an indemnity was not to be left problematical, but that it should be made the essential basis of negotiations—in other words, that responsibility for the "*Alabama's* damages" (to put the most notorious of her class as an example for all the British cruisers,) must be accepted as the foundation for arbitration.

Now we know, in the first place, that that responsibility has never yet, in terms, been accepted by the British Government; that, on the contrary, the early negotiations opened with Lord RUSSELL's refusal were to submit that responsibility to arbitration; and that even now the British Government does not admit that the *Alabama* claims must be paid. Accordingly, it may seem, at first glance to be true still, as Mr. ADAMS and Lord STANLEY once declared it, that "nothing more can be expected from negotiation." But of late there is a disposition, as we have before remarked, in the British Press, and in British public men, to admit the essential point which America has all along urged; and as, after all, this would seem to be the real outlet from the labyrinth (for talk about "sacrificing British national dignity" is a bugbear, no such sacrifice being asked,) we recall and tabulate one or two of the later current indications of this sort.

The main point at issue, then, let us again premise, is the national acknowledgment, by Great Britain, of responsibility to the United States for injuries caused, as Mr. SEWARD phrases it, "by the failure of the British Government to preserve its neutrality." And, first, as to the Press. The London *Times*, some time ago, remarked: "As to an outright demand for payment of the claims, we should *know how to treat that*." This was a Delphic response, which might conveniently be recurred to, as proof that "we" would or would not pay the claims as events might decide. Other papers have been less cautious and diplomatic. The London *Daily News* has declared, regarding the *Alabama* matter: "We can only offer the material apology of paying for the injuries our recklessness in the *Alabama* case permitted Mr. LAIRD and Mr. SEMMES to inflict. *We are ready to do this now; we shall be equally ready to do it some time hence.*" The London *Daily Telegraph* proposes to "offer restitution for any specific injury which we can be proved to have inflicted." The Birmingham *Post* declares: "*We admit the charge of negligence* in the *Alabama* case, and *do not dispute our liability as to damages*." The London *Star* said: "The *Alabama* escaped unarmed, with an ordinary merchantman's crew on board, and we are *justly* held to have incurred *a high degree of responsibility for the consequences*." Such are random citations from the English Press—that part of it, we mean, which is more favorable to the American view of the *Alabama* claims; and, as to the late disquisitions of Senator GRIMES and Dr. WOOLSEY, they have been received in England with a *feu de joie* of compliment, though they really insist, both of them, on the very national responsibility regarding which in America there is no dissenting voice.

Turning now from the Press to public men, we find Earl RUSSELL saying to Mr. JOHNSON, according to a public speech of the latter, made in Great Britain: "I know the *Alabama* ought never to have been suffered to go out, but Sir JOHN HARDING was partially insane, and I had to wait till he got back his senses." And, when Mr. JOHNSON answered, "why did you let her go into your ports afterward?" Earl RUSSELL replied: "The same obstacle—except that there was no insanity." Mr. PATTERSON, when the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce voted an address of welcome to Minister MOTLEY, in supporting the vote, said:

"He regretted the failure of the law officers to prevent the escape of the *Alabama*. The precedent was a bad one, and the maritime interests of England were sure to suffer from it. *If a moderate compensation could cancel the precedent*, he would rejoice if it were granted by England. He was assured that the present Ministry would meet the claims of the United States without compromising the national honor."

In the striking letter of "Britannicus," a distinguished English publicist, published in the TIMES not long ago, the author said, by way of premise:

"It is now *very generally admitted*, however, that *the Americans have a real grievance* against us as respects the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers, and *the majority of our people would readily consent to pay any fair compensation for actual damage* done to your trade, if such damage could be assessed by fair arbitrament. We do not grudge the money; we wish to remove a grievance and restore amity."

We do not multiply citations, as space will not admit; but we may properly found a hope on such indications that there is a party in Great Britain disposed to look at the question from our stand-point as well as from their own. And, on the other hand, as we do not wish to make out a case where case there is none, as it would be folly to pretend that there is a settlement at hand when there is none sure, we may frankly admit that another section of British sentiment is decidedly opposed to the concessions of the "real grievance" and "paying for the injuries." Thus, for example, the London *Times* once said "to require an acknowledgment of moral liability beforehand would be to prejudge the controversy." That is true; but it is exactly what we are anxious to do. It is a "controversy" which ought to be "prejudged:" we have quoted instances of its prejudgment by Englishmen, and we are by no means without hope that, with time and temper granted, the party that sees the infraction of international law as we see it, will grow to be the majority in England,—and then a few strokes of the pen will settle all. We do not ask England to reimburse us for our war expenses, nor for the half nor the tenth of them—we only call upon her to pay for the acts of her own unruly cruisers, the spawn of her own dockyards.

MINOR TOPICS.

A very curious case was before Judge CARDOZO yesterday.—a lady, through her counsel, accusing her son, who is an Episcopal clergyman, of procuring her incarceration in a lunatic asylum because she was a Ritualist. The testimony for her sanity seems as strong as the evidence of her insanity. There have come to light, within the last year or two, so many cases of the shutting up in madhouses of people of sound mind, that we feel compelled to demand a thorough investigation into the case of Mrs. ALLEN.

Fire Marshal BRACKETT complains that the *Times* did an act of injustice to him a day or two ago, when it took him to task for declaring a person to be guilty of arson after the District-Attorney had abandoned the prosecution, and the accused had been discharged by the Court. The Marshal explains that the report which was published, was directed to the Police Commissioners, and that it was such an one as he is required to make, by the law, which provides that in each instance he shall stake "his opinion and conclusions in relation to the matter investigated." The prisoner, in this case, he alleges, was discharged, not because there was no evidence of guilt, but because of the questionable character of some of the witnesses against him, which rendered the prosecution weak. How could the question of guilt be established if the characters of the witnesses precluded the taking of testimony? The act of injustice was, as we stated, committed by Mr. BRACKETT against the acquitted person. If his opinions on such points are demanded by the Police Commissioners, let him keep them from the Press and public.

It will surprise everybody to learn that General JOHN COCHRANE has declined the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of this City. It was given out some time ago that he desired a foreign mission—say the Brazilian mission; but now that all the good diplomatic places are taken up, why did he refuse the appointment offered him?

At the base of the great twin-towered Neversink Lighthouse in the New-Jersey Highlands, in a little five-by-seven office, is to be found a mild-spoken, kindly old gentleman, nigh upon three-score and ten, who for more than thirty years has stuck to his post of Highland Light shipping reporter. He is small and spare in stature, but perfectly erect, and has white locks and a bright blue eye which (so says the boy who shines the brass of the great lantern) can tell the name of a vessel as soon as her maintruck appears above the horizon. This remarkable contradiction of the notion that Americans are a restless and changeful people is a New-Yorker, priding himself upon having been a member of the National Guard, and was a telegrapher belonging to the "New-York Company's Telegraph" at the Merchant's Exchange a dozen years before the new-fangled magnetic telegraph was thought of. He then used to swing sign-boards in the air from the top of the Exchange, after the fashion of the "wig-wag" system of signalling by flags used in the army and navy. He got himself stationed at the Highlands one Summer to recruit his health, and the Company having forgotten to recall him, he has remained there now thirty odd years. He would probably not desire a recall now, but undoubtedly chafes under the monotony of his life of confinement; for he tells his visitor that in walking the little path that leads from the station to his dwelling night and morning for thirty-two years, he has footed a distance that would have carried him twice round the world,—the world of which he has seen little more than what his glass reveals on the decks of passing vessels. Faithfully has his experienced eye watched the ships go by until he can call them all by name. The history of his quarter of a century of service would be almost a history of the commerce of this City, and would antedate the employment of steam in navigation. The ivory knob of his telegraphic instrument has been worn to the shape of his thin fingers in recording his daily chronicle. It is to be hoped that some of the blessings which sea-worn mariners invoke on the Neversink towers and the green bank on which they stand may light on the silver head of the patient, faithful reporter, who has watched for their comings and goings so many years.

We are pleased to hear that the negroes of Richmond who desired to vote the Walker ticket were permitted to do so by their colored fellow-citizens. It would be a bad sign for the Southern Freedmen if they were all to be forced to vote one way, as was the case in the late election at Washington.

There was a remarkable diminution in the number of accidents by the use of firearms on the "fifth" as compared with the records of former years. This agreeable fact is due to the strict enforcement of Superintendent KENNEDY'S order against the use of guns, pistols and small arms generally. Beside preventing much human suffering and saving many lives, the order had the effect of toning down the usual deafening noise of the day. Next year let fire-crackers and torpedoes be included in a prohibitory order, and we will have an end to a stupid custom dear only to John Chinaman.

The tight-fitting tunic of the British soldier is to be superseded by something more comfortable and convenient; and an English paper thinks that, in time, the army may get rid of the abominable breeches and also of the stock. Why don't they adopt some such costume as that worn in the late war by the American volunteer, which was the lightest, most serviceable and most comfortable dress for troops ever worn?

What would be said of the management of the Hudson River Railroad Company if they were to require all passengers, who desire to ride on that line between New-York City and Poughkeepsie, to get their tickets at the office in Poughkeepsie, or pay twenty per cent. more fare? Or what would be thought of the Erie Railroad were the thousands of passengers who never ride as far as Elmira compelled to procure tickets at the Elmira office or pay twenty per cent. more than the real fare? And yet the Third-avenue and other horse railroad companies of this City make no provision for selling tickets at or near the lower end of their roads. On the Third-avenue no tickets can be procured nearer than Sixty-third-street. The ticket offices of other roads are all located beyond the point that marks more than two-thirds of their travel. Then, because passengers do not procure tickets, everyone is compelled to pay one cent more than it would cost him were he to purchase tickets. But the most contemptible feature in the operations of these Companies is, that on the Fourth of July, when there was a tenfold demand for tickets, the clerks were directed to sell none! Have the people no redress for such imposition?

If it be really true that we are threatened with the destruction of all our oysters hereabouts, through assaults of the *murex*, it is certainly the duty of HORATIO SEYMOUR to quit his present life of *dolce far niente*, and, with the other indomitable Fishery Commissioner, repair at once to Long Branch, or some other choice watering place, where they can protect our favorite bivalve. Messrs. FRANCIS and BRADY, of the English Oyster Fisheries Commission, have recently found two causes of the decrease of oysters on the coast of England. A report made by Mr. FRANCIS, and lately published in the London *Field*, states:

"At Hayling, while we were inspecting the beds, one of the men fished up a large American Blue Point oyster, a portion of a consignment which I had the pleasure of obtaining for the Company from my acquaintance, Mr. GENIO SCOTT, of New-York, the talented writer on fishery matters, and *on the shell was found a murex* hard at work."

The murex bores a hole through the shell, and then eats the contents of the bivalve. The harbor crab fastens stealthily to the bivalve, and then watches its chance to thrust the hard end of its claw between the shells, when it consumes their contents. Drumfish are unable to do much harm, except to beds of very small oysters. The drumfish is leather-mouthed, and, according to IZAAK WALTON, all such fish have teeth in the throat.

The Coroner has been swift to arrest Officer CAMPBELL, who shot the man LONG during the disturbance in Washington-street, Saturday night. We hope that impartiality will mark the future proceedings in the case, and that the matter will be investigated without passion and without regard to any political exigencies. The remarks we have hitherto made upon the occurrence were predicated upon the version of the affair given by the Police, and we are not prepared to receive the totally dissimilar statement made by the friends of the rioters without question.

We learn by a letter from Baden in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that Americans are not, this year, in such force there as usual; and really (says the writer) the fact does not seem to be much regretted by anybody but the shopkeepers. The Americans certainly are as a rule lavish in their purchases, but at the tables *d'hôte* and the promenade they are not popular, and can scarcely be profitable customers to the gambling tables. Concerning this last point, the correspondent adds:

"In spite of all one reads of the deep and desperate in America, compared with which the recklessness of the Regency would have appeared tame and cautious, I never yet saw an American playing here for high stakes. Perhaps they object to risking their money against mere foreigners, and, with true patriotism, prefer losing it at home and keeping it, if not in the family, at least in the country."

We imagine that other reasons than these may be found why Americans prefer to play for high stakes somewhere else than at Baden. For example, they have more chance of winning here than there!

We have been looking for the arrival of several ship-loads of that gold which Professor GABB lately discovered in enormous masses in St. Domingo. The Professor need not write any more reports on the subject, nor need he come here to tempt speculators to invest in the mines, or to indnce the Government to purchase the island, unless he be able to freight with gold the ship in which he is passenger.

The London journals just now are full of the Duke of NEWCASTLE'S bankruptcy and the break-up and sale of his establishment in the city—all brought about by losses on the turf. This nobleman has met the fate of the Duke of HAMILTON and the Marquis of HASTINGS, and the moralists are saying wise things and expressing grave regrets. But there is little to be lamented in such matters. Those peers only scattered among the people the money that, as a rule, is mismanaged in their noble hands. If they want prudence, let them suffer something, though a very small share, of the privation that visits the homes of millions of hard-working men. CAVENDISH will still have comfortable board and lodging, and perhaps "a gig," and comparative poverty may make a better man of him.

On the morning following Independence Day, the young folks think of looking into a daily paper—they want to see what fellow burst his pistol, blinded his eye or blew off his finger; and the older people are just as curious to know the results of the Fourth. Indeed the reports of this Anniversary read like the reports of a general battle—so much conflagration—so many explosions—so many killed and wounded—such scorchings and excoriations, such household frights and lamentations! Our new immigrants, the Chinese, are, as a race, inordinately fond of powder crackers and other fireworks; but we have an idea Independence Day will be too much for them.

OBITUARY.

James Roche, New-York Journalist.

Mr. JAMES ROCHE, for many years connected with the profession of journalism in Ireland and in this City, died, on Friday last, at Mount St. Vincent Hospital, of general debility. He was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1815, and in early life became connected with newspapers—most of them, unhappily, of a violent, y partisan character. On emigrating to New-York, in 1853, he was first associated, we believe, with JOHN MITCHEL upon the *Citizen*; subsequently, however, he was engaged with THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER in the conduct of the *Irish News* up to the outbreak of the rebellion. For the benefit of his children's health he undertook a journey to Ireland in 1861; and while in his native country published a paper called the *Galway American*, in which he advocated the Union cause with considerable ability. His labors in this direction excited a great deal of hostility among the Secessionists, and he was involved in numberless controversies, in some cases with London journalists. Since his return to America he has written and reported for most of the City papers, and was last connected with the New-York *Sun*.

At a meeting of the reportorial staff of the *Sun*, yesterday, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS in the chair, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our honored associate, Mr. JAMES ROCHE, for many years connected with the Press of this City and of Ireland, his native land; therefore,

Resolved, That we, his fellow-employes of the New-York *Sun*, deeply regret his loss as a member of the reportorial fraternity, a congenial coworker, and an enterprising man.

Resolved, That in the death of our associate, Mr. ROCHE, the cause of liberty in his native land has lost a warm supporter and energetic advocate. His voice and pen were ever at the command of the oppressed of all nationalities, and, though dead, he yet speaketh.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the New-York Press for publication, and be also forwarded to his family as an evidence of our enduring regard for his memory.

Mr.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE SILESIA AND JAVA.

The new steamship *Silesia*, which left Hamburg June 23 and Havre June 26, and the Cunard steamer *Java*, which left Liverpool June 26 and Queenstown June 27, reached this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was at hand by the *City of Paris*. Captain TRAUTMANN, of the *Silesia*, will accept our thanks for French and German papers.

THE SILESIA.

Departure of the New Steamship Silesia on Her First Transatlantic Trip—Proportions and General Description of the Vessel—Innovations of Construction, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVRE, Saturday, June 26, 1869.

This letter will be conveyed to you by the *Silesia*, the new steamer which has just been completed for the Hamburg and American Company. She arrived here yesterday morning from Hamburg with a large number of passengers and a considerable quantity of freight, and received a fair addition to both during the few hours that she has been here. She leaves Havre at 10:30 o'clock this morning, so that I have only time to give you a hurried description of her.

The *Silesia* was built for the Company by Messrs CAIRD & Co., of Greenock, but most of her ornamental fittings were prepared in Hamburg. She is of the same class of ship as the *Westphalia*, which recently made such an extraordinary run from Havre to New-York—nine days and two hours—the fastest passage I believe that has been made across the Atlantic when the difference in distance between Havre and New-York and Queenstown and New-York are taken into account. The *Silesia* stands No. 12 on the list of the steamers which have been built and furnished with engines by the CAIRDS for this Company. Her length is 340 feet and her beam 40; the depth to maindeck is 28 feet, and her entire depth 37. She is what is usually called a spar-decked vessel, and is one of the most beautifully-modeled steamers that I have seen of her class. Her engines are described as of 600 nominal horse power, working up to 2,600, and she has four boilers and twenty-four furnaces. The engines are of the most improved and powerful construction, and the main shaft is manufactured of KRUPP's cast steel. If the anticipations, founded on the care bestowed on her construction are fulfilled, and her performance on the trip from Hamburg goes far to confirm them, she will excel in speed any of the other vessels of the line, and that with an increased economy in the consumption of fuel.

Although built to carry a large number of emigrants, (520,) the accommodations for the first and second class passengers are fully equal to those of the French line. The grand saloon is fitted up in the most elegant and tasteful style, the spaces between the panelings being composed of bird's eye maple and walnut, and the panelings themselves filled with oil-paintings by eminent German artists. At each side of the entrances into the sleeping berths are columns bearing bronze groups, the effect of which in a vessel of this kind is a novelty, and a most judicious one, as it helps to break the long lines of the apartment. If the ceiling, which is in white and gold, had a little more elevation, the visitor might readily imagine himself to be in an elegantly-decorated picture gallery. The number of first-class berths opening into the saloon and the adjoining corridor is seventy-four, and there is accommodation for one hundred and twenty second-class passengers. To each first-class berth there is a bell telegraph which communicates direct with the steward's pantry by the pressure of a finger—a great advantage for sea-sick passengers. All the furniture of the apartment is of the richest and handsomest description, and it contains in addition two pianos. Besides this saloon is another appropriated to ladies, which is furnished in equally handsome style. There are spacious smoking-rooms for the first and second class passengers, and the saloon occupied by the latter is just as comfortable and as well ventilated as the first. In fact, the ventilation throughout the vessel is of a superior character to that of any ship that I have been in, and is maintained by an apparatus which is driven by a small steam engine. As there are fifty ventilators distributed throughout the steamer, there is no probability of the air becoming foul or breeding sickness, even when the vessel is crowded with its full number of steerage passengers. In the space allotted to the latter, and in the elevation between the beams, (eight feet,) there are additional securities against contagion. In short, nothing has been spared to render the sanitary arrangements of the vessel the most complete and satisfactory that modern science can suggest.

The total number of hands employed on board is 143. In the engine department, there are four engineers, two assistant engineers, twenty-four firemen and sixteen trimmers. The steerage passengers receive three meals a day and are regularly supplied with fresh bread. I carefully examined this portion of the vessel and I am satisfied that a voyage can be made in as much comfort in it as in the second-class berths of some of the other lines.

Captain TRAUTMANN, the commander of the *Silesia*, is one of the most experienced officers engaged in Transatlantic navigation, and is exceedingly popular with all who have had the advantage to sail with him. He is a man of great energy and firmness, but at the same time kind and amiable in manner. He gave a dinner yesterday, on board, to a number of gentlemen interested in the success of the line, at which he showed that he is just as good a judge of cookery and of wines as he is of the trim of a vessel. If the fare which was provided on this occasion is an average specimen of what he means to give his passengers, all I can say is that they will have nothing to complain of. With a *menu* that would do no discredit to VACHETTE, and Clicquot and Chateau Lafitte to wash it down, it would be no great hardship to cross the Atlantic in such a vessel as the *Silesia*, and under such a commander as Captain TRAUTMANN.

At this dinner I must not omit to add that President GRANT's health was drank with all the honors. In a subsequent speech made by Mr. BROSTROM, the agent of the Company, he bore testimony to the kind and disinterested support which it had always received from the American Press.

General GLASGOW, the new United States Consul at this port, has arrived, but has not as yet assumed the duties of his post. As soon as his *exequatur* is sent him by the French Government, he will replace General MORRIS, who is exceedingly anxious to get away. Mr. HUNT, the efficient Vice-Consul, will, I understand, remain.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Death of Mr. Raymond—The Irish Church in Parliament—A Distinguished Guest—A Prosecutor Wanted—A Channel Tunnel—Ghostly Manchester.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 26, 1869.

Two lines by the Atlantic Telegraph a few days ago brought to all Americans in England and over Europe, a great shock; to many of us also a great sorrow. It was like a peal of thunder out of a clear sky—for never was a sad event more unexpected, an irreparable loss so utterly unlooked for. I have no heart to express anything but my deep sympathy for those who, from longer and closer intimacy with one whose death is a loss, not only to his friends but to the nation and the world, must feel a deeper grief. There may be American statesmen and publicists more widely known in England than Mr. RAYMOND, but I am sure there was no one more respected, valued and honored by those whose good opinion gives the stamp of real fame. He was recognized as a power in the State, and it will never be forgotten that he used his great power in favor of a just, wise, humane and magnanimous policy.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

After the great event of the passage of the Irish Church bill in the House of Lords, at 8 o'clock last Saturday morning, the country relapsed into more than its usual dullness. Parliament, journals and public drew a long breath, and rested upon it. The crisis is past—now we wait quietly for the Lords' amendments. The Orangemen ought to collapse; but the Twelfth of July is coming, and for a fortnight before that festival they are always full of fight. They have threatened civil war, repeal, revolution, if the Church were disestablished. Lords and Commons have declared that it shall be disestablished. There is some foolish talk about imploring the Queen to exercise her prerogative and veto the bill; but the prerogatives of the Crown are exercised by Her Majesty's Ministers, and they are not going to veto their own bill. So the Orange North must submit to the national will, as the Lords have done, and the Queen will do; or fight, as they have so loudly threatened, and get beaten, as they certainly would be.

And the Orangemen have another grief. They have not only the prospect that their posterity will be obliged to pay for the pure Gospel, instead of having it furnished at the expense of Papists, but a writer in the *Times* has had the cruelty to quote MACAULAY's account of the battle of the Boyne, and to show that the Protestant victory they are forever boasting of having won on the banks of that bright river, was not won at all by the Protestant Irish, but by English, Scotch, French, Huguenot, Dutch, German and Scandinavian troops. The Protestant Irish formed, in fact, but a small portion of the army of victorious WILLIAM of Orange. Of these only one regiment was engaged, and that was the only one repulsed and driven back in the action. I do not see what the Orangemen can do about this on the coming anniversary, which they have determined to celebrate, in defiance of the law, in the good old fashion, unless they can disestablish MACAULAY.

But it was a grand contest in the Lords, and a great excitement at the end. The splendid chamber was crowded. On the steps of the throne were Mr. GLADSTONE, Archbishop MANNING, Royal and noble personages, foreign Ambassadors. In the ladies' gallery, not cooped up in a latticed cage as in the Commons, but in a conspicuous front row of seats running all round the house, sat the Peeresses, magnificent in beauty, costume and diamonds, in all the blaze of full evening dress, cheering their favorite Bishops, and enjoying the sensation. When the House divided it was like a battle. The new Tory leader, the Marquis of SALISBURY, headed the Tory revolt, marched across the House at the head of the Tory supporters of the bill, and gave the Ministry its thirty-three majority. Lord SHAFTESBURY, two Archbishops and several Bishops refused to vote. One Bishop only voted for the bill.

The Lords have been complaining that the ladies applauded; that plaudits were heard from the strangers' gallery behind the reporters; that applause and even groans were heard from the steps of the throne. But the Marquis of SALISBURY, the most audacious Peer in the Kingdom, reminded their Lordships that they were not very orderly themselves, and he had been unable to hear the speech of a noble Lord on account of the conversation of two of Her Majesty's Ministers.

But why, it may be asked, should Peeresses have an open gallery in the House of Lords in which to display their charms and wardrobes, their smiles and diamonds, when the ladies in the Commons are shut up in a wretched little dog-hole of a close cage, and have to peep through gratings, so that only one eye and the tip of a long nose is now and then visible. How has woman's right to be seen as well as to see been achieved in the Lords, while the Commons behave like Turks? Well, the rule is that those who want freedom must fight for it. "Who would be free," &c. The ladies of England struck in the days of HORACE WALPOLE. In fact, they had got into the Lords before that, but they grew so noisy with their conversation and applause that one night they were ordered out of the chamber, and finally put out by the officers of the house. Then they made a riot, banged at the door, and screamed for admission. The Lords were stupidly inexorable. Then a new idea struck one of the ladies, and she called for silence. They were as still as mice. The weather was very warm, the knockings had ceased, not a sound was heard from the lobbies, and the Lord Chancellor, wiping his brows under his big wig on the wool sack, ordered the doors to be opened to let in some air. The doors swung open, and in marched the triumphant ladies; and no effort has since been made to expel them. I predict that before two years the lady commoners will have their open gallery as well as the Peeresses.

A DISTINGUISHED GUEST.

The Viceroy of Egypt has arrived in London and been quartered, not at a hotel this time, nor in a mansion volunteered by its owner to save the Government from disgrace, but in Buckingham-palace, and he is to be treated to a review at Windsor, and a public breakfast in the Palace Gardens. But the Sultan is said to be jealous of his Royal progresses, and consequently he was not allowed to enter the Palace at the front door, nor sleep in the same bed as the Sultan. The *Times* says "there is generally in the public mind a lingering apprehension that something awkward and shabby will mark the reception of any one who comes to see us." That is so; and it is not confined to the treatment of Royal visitors. It is not that the English have not heart enough; that they are not friendly, and hospitable; but that they are inexpressibly awkward in their ways of showing it. The French are polite, the Germans simple and friendly in manner, the Spanish magnificent. The English seem cold and rude, because they are shy and ungraceful. Get over that, and you find them warm-hearted, helpful and reliable. The grasp of an Englishman's hand, when he has thawed enough to give it; the sunshine of an Englishwoman's smile, when once the ice is broken, are worth a thousand elegant bows and polite compliments. Still, these have their value, where the others are wanting; and the union of both, which I find in some traveled Americans, such as I see now at times, and some untraveled ones I remember, constitutes social perfection.

To return to the Viceroy. The Sultan does not care what bed he sleeps in, but he does care about the arrangements he may make with the Governments of the West respecting the Suez canal. The Sultan has visited Paris and London; he is increasing the number of his ironclads; he has just introduced a measure for extending education over the Empire, and in the present state of affairs he is not in the least likely to give up so important a possession as Egypt.

PROSECUTOR WANTED.

Of the want of a Government, or the proper machinery of one, in England we have many curious illustrations; but there is a remarkable one just now in the want of a public prosecutor in the OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. prosecution. The examination and indictment were secured, at a heavy expense, by a private individual. The firm were indicted and held to heavy bail. But now the case is likely to break down for want of a prosecutor. The Judge will not allow a layman to prosecute except by counsel; the Government refuses to furnish the money to pay one, and the expected contributions are not forthcoming.

A CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Mr. BRIGHT has received a deputation of the projectors and engineers of the tunnel to be dug under the Straits of Dover, so that we can go from London to Paris without changing cars or being seasick. The Emperor is ready to assist. The English Government is asked to join in a guarantee of 2½ per cent. income on the cost. There are no difficulties but financial ones. Chalk is hard enough and soft enough; and, as we know with the cables, capitalists would as soon have their money at the bottom of the sea as anywhere. They know where to find it. It will help Paris and empty London, but that does not matter.

GHOSTLY MANCHESTER.

They have had a very good ghost in Manchester lately, which filled the streets in the neighborhood of the haunted house with excited visitors, to the great profit of the publicans. All the bells in the house, fourteen in number, were kept jangling together, in the dead of night, and no watch, and no search, could detect the cause. Bell hangers were employed to rearrange the wires and muffle the bells—and for a week they were silent, and then broke out again worse than ever. I see also that Mr. HOME, whose readings at the Queen's Concert Rooms are crowded, and who seems more popular and wonderful than ever, has related his experience to the Committee of the Dialectical Society. He gave an account of his own sensations connected with the state of trance, and related a fact which occurred seven years ago in the presence of the Emperor NAPOLEON. "Beware," he said, "in a large room in the Salon de Louis Quatorze. The Empress and Emperor were present. I am now telling the story as I heard the Emperor tell it. A table was moved—then a hand was seen to come. It was a very beautifully formed hand. There were pencils on the table. It lifted, not the one next it, but one on the far side. We heard the sound of writing, and saw it writing on fine notepaper. The hand passed before me and went to the Emperor, and he kissed the hand. It went to the Empress; she withdrew from its touch, and the hand followed her. The Emperor said: 'Do not be frightened,' and she kissed it too. It was disappearing. I said I would like to kiss it. The hand seemed to be like a person thinking, and as if it was saying, 'Why should I?' It came back to me. It had written the word 'NAPOLEON,' and it remains written now. It was as much a material hand seemingly as my hand is now. The writing was an autograph of the Emperor NAPOLEON I., who had an exceedingly beautiful hand." Mr. HOME said that the Emperor of Russia as well as the Emperor NAPOLEON had seen hands, and had taken hold of them, "when they seemed to float away into thin air."

QUEER CASE.

I learn from LINDLEY MURRAY that two negatives are equal to an affirmative, but have been taught by many platform orators that two wrongs do not make a right. But they do in law sometimes, if not in morals. Here is an instance. JOHN MILLER, a seaman at Liverpool, was charged with bigamy, and it was proved that he had married, his former wife being still alive. He proved, however, that his first wife was his aunt—his mother's brother's widow—and that the marriage was therefore illegal. He was accordingly discharged.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has been very cold, the mean temperature for the week of the longest days in the year having been only 51° 7' Fah. Snow fell in Birmingham on the 16th, and the longest day in London was a drizzling rain with cold winds. The weather has softened a little for the past two days, but is far from what you would call summery. MONADNOCK.

The English Press on the Death of Mr. Raymond.

From the Pall Mall Gazette of June 21.

The death of Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND creates a gap among the public men of America which it will not be easy to fill. He occupied an exceptional position before his countrymen, for he had proved that he possessed great parliamentary gifts, and he had acquired a reputation as a journalist in which no other American was his equal. Garbled news, malicious attacks, willful or ignorant misrepresentations were too common even in the leading New-York papers until Mr. RAYMOND's ambition and high principle led him to adopt a nobler standard. The NEW-YORK TIMES, which he established and edited from the first, soon gained an honorable distinction for the impartiality and moderation of its comments on public affairs, and for the talent which was displayed in its columns. Mr. RAYMOND always worked hard at his paper, but that did not prevent him from undertaking the duties of several important offices. He had been Lieutenant-Governor of New-York, and at one time was one of the leaders of the Republican Party. Just after the war he pleaded earnestly in Congress for a generous treatment of the South, and thus brought down upon his head the ire of Republicans, who were more in harmony at that time with the ferocious sentiments of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS. Mr. RAYMOND called a meeting of brother members at his house in Washington, and many of them promised to support him in his appeal for the crushed and ruined population of the South. But he was afterward left to fight the battle alone, as he thought it, and submitted, with consummate ability. His speeches deeply moved all who listened to them, and the oldest members acknowledged that a more accomplished debater never sat in Congress. But he had "fallen out of line" with his party, and persons who were utterly incapable of rendering services to the Union, such as Mr. RAYMOND had given for many years, cried out that he was turning "Copperhead." He retired, but although he held the absolute control of a very powerful organ of public opinion, he never sought to turn evil to account. It was not, indeed, in his nature to do an injustice. People who injured him came to him afterward for help in trouble, feeling confident that they would not be refused. Of all who knew him there is probably not one who will have a single set of unkindness to remember against him. Outward manner he was sometimes reserved, or even cynical, but those who were familiar with him were aware that he was a man of a most gentle disposition, moved in an instant by any story of hardship or suffering; and they valued him not more for the earnestness and fidelity of his friendship than for the unblemished character which he preserved through all the temptations and vicissitudes of American political life. He will be deeply lamented in America, publicly and privately, and there are some in this country to whom the news of his untimely death will bring profound sorrow.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Farewell Banquet to English Artisan Students.

On Thursday, June 24, a number of artisans about to start on the 25th for the United States, assembled at the Cannon-street Terminus Hotel at a farewell breakfast. The chair was taken by Lord HOUGHTON, and among those present were Hon. Auberon Herbert; Lord Fitzmaurice, Mr. Hodgson Pratt, Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Allen, Mr. Applegarth, Mr. George Potter, Mr. Odger, Dr. Watts, and several others who had assembled to bid God-speed to Mr. HENRY J. OPPERMAN and his little band of twenty working men, who were proceeding to the college founded by Mr. CORNELL on the principle of a division of the time between manual and mental labor, near Ithaca, in the State of New-York.

Lord HOUGHTON said that he regretted the absence of Lord STANLEY, Mr. T. HUGHES, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, and other gentlemen, who were prevented from attending. He also much regretted that the Count of PARIS had been unable to be present, and read a letter from him sympathizing with those about to leave the country. However important were political questions, there were social questions of no less moment, and in such a question as that of emigration he had always taken a great interest. It seemed as if a Divine impulse in the early ages of the world had driven men from their own homes to populate the world. There were circumstances of peculiar interest connected with their special case. On reaching their destination they were certain of good employment. The circumstances of the colony to which they were going were highly interesting. It was an attempt to combine labor with high education; and though they were not going to take part in that work, they were going under its auspices, and could watch the experiment, and probably aid it materially. He wished them every happiness and success in their new home. (Cheers.)

PROSECUTOR WANTED.

Of the want of a Government, or the proper machinery of one, in England we have many curious illustrations; but there is a remarkable one just now in the want of a public prosecutor in the OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. prosecution. The examination and indictment were secured, at a heavy expense, by a private individual. The firm were indicted and held to heavy bail. But now the case is likely to break down for want of a prosecutor. The Judge will not allow a layman to prosecute except by counsel; the Government refuses to furnish the money to pay one, and the expected contributions are not forthcoming.

A CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Mr. BRIGHT has received a deputation of the projectors and engineers of the tunnel to be dug under the Straits of Dover, so that we can go from London to Paris without changing cars or being seasick. The Emperor is ready to assist. The English Government is asked to join in a guarantee of 2½ per cent. income on the cost. There are no difficulties but financial ones. Chalk is hard enough and soft enough; and, as we know with the cables, capitalists would as soon have their money at the bottom of the sea as anywhere. They know where to find it. It will help Paris and empty London, but that does not matter.

GHOSTLY MANCHESTER.

They have had a very good ghost in Manchester lately, which filled the streets in the neighborhood of the haunted house with excited visitors, to the great profit of the publicans. All the bells in the house, fourteen in number, were kept jangling together, in the dead of night, and no watch, and no search, could detect the cause. Bell hangers were employed to rearrange the wires and muffle the bells—and for a week they were silent, and then broke out again worse than ever. I see also that Mr. HOME, whose readings at the Queen's Concert Rooms are crowded, and

Mr. BARTLETT knew something of the shifts and wants of London life, and heartily did he thank Mr. HERBERT for what he had done for him and those who were going with him. He felt deeply on parting with his old friends.

Hon. A. HERBERT said he was sorry that his name had come up, and that it had come up singly, for others had done as much or rather more than he had been able to do. Mr. HOWELL had done much, and to Mr. PLATT everyone was as much or more indebted than to himself. He thanked them for their expression of feeling. We all looked forward to a better future, not for our own country alone, but for all countries. If in future years any of them returned hither or sent their children over, those remaining here would endeavor to show them that they had not been idle, but that they were still working for the cause of progress, which they all had at heart.

Mr. ALLEN moved a vote of thanks to the chairman (Lord HOUGHTON) which, having been duly seconded, was passed enthusiastically, after which his Lordship left the meeting, and the chair was taken by Mr. BRODRICK.

Mr. MUNDELLA said Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH was a great loss to this country. He hoped the artisans who were going out would carry with them the expression of the true feeling of British workmen to America, and would tell them that we desired peace, but without dishonor; the dishonor of England would be the dishonor of America also. America and England were natural allies. He often heard of extended schemes of education, but he did not want to drive the skilled labor out of the country; he wanted them to live and be happy in this country.

"Crying in the Wilderness."

From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 26.

Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH'S career of usefulness at Cornell University is not likely to be very protracted. His friends here may hope for his quick return. He has been telling the Americans now, from the safe retreat of Canada, that Englishmen will not allow their character to be abused or their honor impugned, and that "serious consequences" will ensue to the said Americans if they do not keep this fact in mind. This is not the sort of thing Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH'S American admirers have loved him for, and as he has contrived to challenge a fight with the Press, his life is likely to be made far from agreeable. The papers come out every morning, and Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH only makes a speech about once a week. He has been ridiculing one journal for writing an article on the hats and boots of a rival editor. His fate is settled. Already a newspaper, once devoted to him, has sneered at the library he presented to Cornell University as "an old box of books," and made out that he gave it on the principle of throwing a sprat to catch a herring. Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH has found that there are corrupt politicians in America as well as in England—perhaps, too, a venal press. He appears to have become deeply attached to his own country. After all, his visit is not likely to be without good effects upon his mind.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Napoleon's Latest Speech and its Purport—The European Horizon Quite Cloudless.

From the London Times, June 27.

An Emperor who has been a commander and a conqueror speaking to his companions-in-arms on the anniversary of a great victory may naturally use language which would startle if coming from the lips of ordinary men. But the theory that "the history of our wars is the history of the progress of civilization" is one common enough among Frenchmen who are neither emperors nor soldiers. "Holy bayonets of France!" exclaimed the Republican MICHELET; and everlasting peace, to be arrived at by universal war, is the panacea for the ills humanity indicted by more than one leader of the Democracy. The notion that France is the defender of right and justice in Europe, and that these, to be effectually defended, must look to something more than moral force, is sufficiently diffused among soldiers and people to render the Emperor's speech intelligible. Equally in keeping with ordinary French thought is it to maintain that the military spirit is the triumph of noble over vulgar passions. There is not a soldier who does not think in his heart that there is something in calling in compassion with the pursuits of trade and industry are base and mechanical. There is hardly a civilian who does not recognize that to be ready to use arms to defend his honor is a condition necessary to self-respect and the feeling of a gentleman. The dread of extended schemes of conscription, but he did not want to drive the skilled labor out of the country; he wanted them to live and be happy in this country.

"Crying in the Wilderness."

From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 26.

Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH'S career of usefulness at Cornell University is not likely to be very protracted. His friends here may hope for his quick return. He has been telling the Americans now, from the safe retreat of Canada, that Englishmen will not allow their character to be abused or their honor impugned, and that "serious consequences" will ensue to the said Americans if they do not keep this fact in mind. This is not the sort of thing Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH'S American admirers have loved him for, and as he has contrived to challenge a fight with the Press, his life is likely to be made far from agreeable. The papers come out every morning, and Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH only makes a speech about once a week. He has been ridiculing one journal for writing an article on the hats and boots of a rival editor. His fate is settled. Already a newspaper, once devoted to him, has sneered at the library he presented to Cornell University as "an old box of books," and made out that he gave it on the principle of throwing a sprat to catch a herring. Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH has found that there are corrupt politicians in America as well as in England—perhaps, too, a venal press. He appears to have become deeply attached to his own country. After all, his visit is not likely to be without good effects upon his mind.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Napoleon's Latest Speech and its Purport—The European Horizon Quite Cloudless.

From the London Times, June 27.

An Emperor who has been a commander and a conqueror speaking to his companions-in-arms on the anniversary of a great victory may naturally use language which would startle if coming from the lips of ordinary men. But the theory that "the history of our wars is the history of the progress of civilization" is one common enough among Frenchmen who are neither emperors nor soldiers. "Holy bayonets of France!" exclaimed the Republican MICHELET; and everlasting peace, to be arrived at by universal war, is the panacea for the ills humanity indicted by more than one leader of the Democracy. The notion that France is the defender of right and justice in Europe, and that these, to be effectually defended, must look to something more than moral force, is sufficiently diffused among soldiers and people to render the Emperor's speech intelligible. Equally in keeping with ordinary French thought is it to maintain that the military spirit is the triumph of noble over vulgar passions. There is not a soldier who does not think in his heart that there is something in calling in compassion with the pursuits of trade and industry are base and mechanical. There is hardly a civilian who does not recognize that to be ready to use arms to defend his honor is a condition necessary to self-respect and the feeling of a gentleman. The dread of extended schemes of conscription, and the value of that military spirit which makes a nation of soldiers, are dogmas too implicitly received for us to wonder that the Chief of the State should take them for granted in addressing an army.

We cannot help perceiving, however, that even in France the progress of events and the steady change of thought tend to make this language conventional. There was a time when the mass of the people did really look to war as the only means of advancing civilization, hampered as it was by the absolute Governments of Europe. It was in the time of LOUIS PHILIPPE that the "holy bayonets of France" were invoked to extend the blessings of liberty over Europe. And now that the events of 1859 are history, it must be admitted that the relations of Austria to Italy, and of the Italian Princes to each other and their subjects, constituted a Gordian knot which could hardly have been untied in half a century, but which was effectually cut by the sword in a month. It is a consolation to reflect that the wars of the present age have nearly all overthrown some great evil. The Crimean War removed the incubus of Russian power from Europe, gave the East a chance of independent development, and indirectly led to the emancipation of the Russian serfs, perhaps the most important political and social change of our time. The Italian war established the principle of nationality, and, besides, removed the greatest scandal of the age—the rule of the Austrian in Italy. The American war has ended in establishing the freedom of the negro; and the short struggle between Prussia and Austria has given practical unity to Germany, with all the hopes and the moral energy which follow it. Contemplating the results of these, we are unable to say dogmatically that some future contests may not also be fruitful of good; but it may be remarked that, whereas there was twenty years ago a general uneasiness throughout the world, and a conviction that the existing system could not last, this feeling has now for the most part passed away. The abuse of the treaties of Vienna, the overweening arrogance of the Emperor NICHOLAS, the abominations of Austrian rule, the growing antipathy between North and South in America, cast a gloom over the world; while the irrepressible restlessness of the Democracy showed that the nations were straining the narrow institutions they had outgrown. At present, on the contrary, the people are intent on constitutional reforms, such as freedom of legislation, deliverance from ecclesiastical control, the establishment of personal liberty, and the like; but all these are within the range of the statesman's duties, and do not need war for their accomplishment. The pressure of nation upon nation, or race upon race, has almost ceased, and with it the necessity for appealing to armed force. The "holy bayonets" have at present no mission, for on every side there are nations independent, contented, self-governed and free. Italy, Germany and Spain are managing their own affairs with a confidence and a success of which ten years ago few would have believed them capable. Granting that "the history of the wars of France is the history of modern civilisation," it may be predicted that in the future these conditions will be changed, and that civilization will advance more by the development of each individual nation within its own limits than by any gallant and chivalrous devotion of France on the battle-field. These considerations deprive the Emperor's speech of any political effect. There are people who see a menace in everything that he utters, and it is possible that even these last sentences will be declared to be big with the fate of neighboring nations. Those who are disposed to be timid in the matter may reassure themselves by the reflection that, after all, a war must have a cause, and that each succeeding year lessens the number of the matters which Europe could fight about. In the present case the Emperor recalls the memory of a war with Austria, and bids his soldiers keep their battles in remembrance. If there were anything sinister in the allusion, it would seem to be directed against Austria. Yet this is more certain than that the relations between France and Austria are, and have been for a long time, cordial in the extreme. Far from seeking to place the two Emperors in hostility, rumor has represented them in a strict alliance, and it is undoubted that, since the cession of Venetia at the instance of France, every trace of rivalry between the two Empires has passed away. Against whom else, then, could a threat be directed? Against Prussia alone, and in the speech there is not the slightest allusion to Prussia or anything which might denote that her victories and annexations were present to the Emperor's mind. In fact, there is, as far as we can see, nothing warlike in the speech, and nothing new and remarkable even in its overstrained military sentiment. The Emperor has, indeed, other matters to occupy his thoughts at present. On the 28th the Chambers are called together, and some indications of a domestic policy must be given to the Legislative Body. In that Assembly there are upward of seventy Independent, if not hostile, critics of the Government, and the influence which these may have cannot as yet be divined. At such a time it can hardly be supposed that the Chief of the State would go out of his way to create European uneasiness. There never was a moment at which it was more necessary that the French people, which desires above all things to be left in quiet, should have its wishes gratified. Even the excitement of the elections has been distasteful to the solid part of French society—that part whose acquiescence, if not its attachment, is one of the chief supports of the Empire. To impute to a ruler of experience a speech significant of war at such a moment is to pay small homage to his judgment.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

Political Organizations in the County—Citizens' Associations—What a "Pliant Countryman" Thinks of the Plan.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PANAMA, Chautauqua County, N. Y., Tuesday, July 6, 1869.

The "honest" men of this county are in a great deal of trouble to know what to do in regard to the nomination of candidates for Senator and members of Assembly for this district. They have always looked upon the *Tribune* as their political text book. They have taken it and read it, and have heretofore followed its advice. They have attempted to do so in this case; but they find themselves puzzled in carrying out its philosophical political suggestions. They do not for a moment suppose that this arises from want of wisdom in the suggestions themselves, but they are painfully sensible that the difficulty lies with them (countrymen as they are) in making practical application of them. This is their trouble: On the 28th ult. that journal advised them to establish "Citizens' Associations," having for their object the defeat of "knaves," of whatsoever party, who might obtain a nomination for either branch of the Legislature. In this district we have had considerable trouble to get the "Citizens' Association" started. At first a few of us who know, each for himself, that he is honest, got together to inaugurate the society. One gentleman suggested that Governor FENTON should be called in, but another said, "That won't do; I have read something in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, and also in the *Evening Post*, that reflects upon his character, and he will not answer the *Tribune's* description of the sort of person that should go into these citizens' associations: for the *Tribune* says they should be men *above suspicion*." Well, we passed by Senator FENTON; and another suggested MAT. BEMIS, at present a member of Assembly from this District; but he was tabooed by Jones, the blacksmith, who drew from his pocket a copy of the *Tribune*, in which his name is in the "black list" of those who voted for the New-York Tax Levy. So we had to give FENTON and BEMIS both the go-by and organize our "association" without either of them, but composed of men who are all honest, according to the *Tribune's* mode of ascertaining the fact. It is true that some of our neighbors do not speak as well of the "honesty" of some of our members as we could wish, but then we are sure they are influenced by envy or malice. We have no doubt of the "honesty" of all our members, for each one vouches for himself. And who can know better in regard to that matter than he does?

Well, as I said before, we completed our "Citizens' Association," were getting ready for active operations when along came another piece of advice in the *Tribune* of July 3, as follows:

"We entreat the Republicans of each Senate and Assembly District to cast about them, now for fit men to be supported for our next Legislature—able, experienced men if possible, but honest, incorruptible men at all events.

Let fifty of the leading men in a district quietly meet, each pledging his honor that he has no personal end to subserve, and look the district over to see who is the fittest man for the place in view. Having decided, let them draw up a public requisition to this effect:

"We, Republicans electors of the ——District of —— County, respectfully recommend to our fellow-citizens the support of —— for [Senate or Assembly, as the case may be.]

Make several copies of this requisition, let each be signed by all present, and then intrusted to an active, influential man in a particular locality, or ward to be by him circulated for additional signatures. One week's faithful effort will render the nomination of any one else, no matter how 'regular,' of no consequence."

Now, here is an appeal, not to the "*honest*" men, but to the "*leading* men" of the district, to "*quietly meet*" "to see who is the fittest man for the place in view," and, "having decided," to put him on the track.

FENTON and BEMIS are both "leading men" in this neighborhood. There is no disputing that. What is there to hinder one or both of them getting forty-nine other "leading men" to "quietly meet" and decide upon "the fittest man for the place?" Having done so, could they not "draw up a public requisition to this effect," "make several copies," &c., as well as any other fifty leading men?

And then, when you come to think of it, why may they not start "Citizens' Associations" as well? They can *assume* that they are "*honest*," the same as those of us do who simply *know* that we are "honest."

I tell you, Mr. Editor, these things bother us "ignorant countrymen," whom the *Tribune* so constantly favors with advice, a good deal. We don't know exactly what to do with them. Sometimes they look to us like elephants; but we know they are not, for we have great confidence in Mr. GREELEY, and do not believe he would impose upon us.

We had got to thinking pretty well of the good old way which we have in the country of calling public meetings, and inviting all Republicans to come out and select good men as delegates to attend the Senatorial and Assembly District Conventions, there to "decide upon the fittest man" and nominate him. But I suppose this will not do any longer, for I infer from what Mr. GREELEY says that it results sometimes in sending "jobbers" to the Legislature.

Perhaps we ought to try the sort of organization—"machine," I see the Elmira *Advertiser* calls it—that you have in New-York. That does not send many Republican jobbers to the Senate, and not many anywhere else.

Will not some of your City editors, who know so much, and who are so fond of giving us countrymen "good advice," tell us what we shall do? Do you think Mr. GREELEY would have us try both these plans simultaneously? If so, would it not be well for us to try at the same time the sort of "machine" which you have in New-York? We countrymen don't exactly understand what the *Tribune* wants to accomplish. From the way it pitches into Republicans we suspect that it thinks Democrats as a rule, are more "honest" than their opponents, and that it desires the election of Democrats. If that is so, its *plans* are both calculated to accomplish that result. It is important that we should be "advised" with as little delay as possible, for there is danger that the people may get the upper hand of both the "leading men," and the "honest" ones. I am yours, C. GREEN.

Democracy in Ohio—George E. Pugh Suggests a Candidate for Governor.

From the Cincinnati Commoner.

TUESDAY, June 29, 1869.

Mr. EDITOR: Permit me to suggest that in a time of so much doubt and misgiving, the Democracy of Ohio need a leader whom they have tried and ever found faithful. As one of them, I propose for Gubernatorial candidate Hon. WILLIAM ALLEN, of Ross County.

He has not sought the office, of course. It will even be difficult to persuade him into the acceptance of a unanimous and enthusiastic nomination. But I think a committee of his personal friends would induce him to make the canvass for us. And what a canvass it would be! From every corner of the State would arise the remnant of the old Jackson Guard. Democrats—like me, in feeble health, and fainting in heart almost to despair—would feel like taking off their coats and making one more effort "*A l'outrance*," for the liberty of the country and the happiness of the people.

Taxes! taxes!! taxes!!! No end of them; no mitigation; no standing even where we stood at the time of the last visit of the tax-gatherer. On such a topic, as upon the iniquitous New-England tariff by which our industry is ground into the dust, such a voice as that of WILLIAM ALLEN would shake Ohio from her centre to her circumference.

But I need not enlarge my communication. I add only that the Democracy, in my opinion, ought to ask a little good advice; and, although I may not be the safest counselor, I feel it my duty to them, who have so much honored me, to publish this article in recitation of what I think best. And I very much approve that French law requiring a man who writes an article for publication to sign it with his name. I do so, at present, and will esteem myself the more it you thus print it. G. E. PUGH.

A Railroad Train Runs into a Powder Wagon.

From the Troy Times, July 6.

There was a singular accident, and a marvelously fortunate one, on the Troy and Boston Railroad, last evening. The 10 o'clock express train North ran into a powder wagon crossing the track a short distance above Valley Falls, smashing the wagon into pieces and sending the powder flying about in all directions. One keg of it was hurled a distance of at least fifty feet in the air, and came down again upon the track and was run over by the cars. Strange to say it was not exploded by the rough usage it received, and the train passed on uninjured. Think of a locomotive, vomiting fire and smoke, smashing into a powder wagon, knocking the kegs about and driving over them without causing an explosion. Such an accident could not occur again without the most serious consequences resulting.

THE STUGART MURDER TRIAL.

Conviction of Mrs. Philomena Stugart at Butler, Penn., of the Murder of her Husband by Poison.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, July 6.

Mrs. PHILOMENA STUGART, who has been on trial in Butler County for the murder of her husband by poison, was convicted of murder in the first degree on Monday.

The Last Days of the Trial—The Family of the Murdered Man in Court.

The theory of the defence in the murder trial at Butler, Penn., the result of which is given above, was that JACOB STUGART committed suicide. They admitted that he died by poison, but contended that it was administered, not by his wife, but by himself. The Pittsburg *Commercial*, in its report of the trial, gives the following account of the scene in the Court-room on Saturday, when the arguments of the counsel for the State and for the accused were heard:

It was a picture that one rarely sees in a Court of justice, and no pen could properly describe the family of the poiso

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

For to-morrow two large sales are announced, one of quite valuable property situated at Rye, Westchester County, and the other of lots not so high-priced, located at Maspeth, L. I. Thus two classes of persons can be accommodated on the same day; men of means who desire to purchase in an aristocratic neighborhood, where, surrounded by wealth and handsome villas, they may erect elegant dwellings, and find about them others of equal value and beauty; and men in moderate circumstances, who desire pleasant homes in desirable and convenient neighborhoods, where they may live comfortably and economically, and find society suited to their tastes and purses.

The Rye property is beautifully located in a decidedly healthy neighborhood, of easy access and within a short distance of New-York. It is divided into two estates, known respectively as "Glen Dale" and "West Rye." The first consists of seventy-six acres, sub-divided into twenty lots, running from two to fifteen acres each. The second comprises about fifty lots, immediately adjacent to the village of Rye. The plots, it will be noticed, are much larger than ordinarily sold at auction, but it must also be remembered that the property is more desirable than is usually disposed of under the hammer. The purchaser here is not confined to a little square, large enough for his house and a small garden only, but has room for barns, stables and other outhouses, and ground enough in addition to that laid out in flower garden and lawn, to raise all the vegetables his family may need. A full description of the property may be had on application to A. WILSON, Jr., at Rye, or No. 9 Broad-street, New-York; Dr. SILLSBEE, No. 18 Ann-street; BAKER & GODWIN, *Tribune* Building; MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers of "Glen Dale," No. 7 Pine-street, or S. DINGEE, auctioneer of West Rye, No. 9 Pine-street, New-York. A special train will leave the depot of New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day of the sale. A collation will be furnished on the premises, upon the arrival of the train.

The Maspeth property has already been described in this column. To persons of moderate means, who desire respectable but not extravagant homes, who cannot afford all the luxuries, yet are able to surround themselves with the comforts of life, this property commends itself. The location is good, the neighborhood excellent, pretty ornamental cottages are being erected on every side, and many public improvements are being made. The Grand-street extension, when completed, will add greatly to its value, and when that and the new railroad are finished, probably very little property will be offered for sale, and what is, will command high prices. The large factories in the neighborhood are making hundreds of new residents, and the town is growing steadily. This sale will give it a new impetus. Lunch served by first-class caterers on arrival of train. Special trains leave James-slip at 1 o'clock P. M., Thirty-fourth-street at 1:15 P. M., and Hunter's Point, *via* Flushing Railroad, at 1:30 P. M. Maps, particulars and free tickets may be had at the office of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-street, New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Fort George property, plot No. 60, map 697, 50x250	$1,600
Madison-st., s. s., lot No. 474, Hendrick Rutger's map, 25x100	6,500
Maiden-lane, No. 85, 25.8x58.4x17.6x3.6x7.3x62.5	
Chatham-st., No. 99, 14x64.6x14.6x24.3x6 in.x40.3	
Chatham-st., No. 141, 15.11x42.1x8.1x4x8x46.2	
Chatham-st., Nos. 143, 145 and 147, 36.4x45x35.8x46.4x8x4.6x8x41.10	
Chatham-square, No. 195, 17.9x57.5x17.9x59.1⅓	
Laurens-st., w. s., 76 ft. n. of Prince-st., 19x60	
6th-av., w. s., 23.4 ft. n. of 20th-st., 20x53.6	
6th-av., e. s., 61.4½ ft. n. of 24th-st., 37.4½x57	
6th-av., w. s., 42.4½ ft. n. of 28th-st., 24.8½x77.6	
6th-av., w. s., 75.4 ft. n. of 44th-st., 25x100	
35th-st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	nom.
Catharine-st., w. s., 54.3½ ft. n. of Madison-st., 18.1½x98.9	
Maiden-lane, No. 71, 25.10x48.11x25.2x39.9	
Chatham-st., No. 101, 16x40.3x6x24.3x15.6x64.6	
Chatham-square, No. 193, 17.3x60.10x33.2x20x68.x20.7x17.9x59.1½	
Bowery, No. 308, 22.6x100	
6th-av., No. 86, 22.6x80	
6th-av., Nos. 93 and 95, 42.3½x80x21.9x10x21.6½x90	
6th-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 24th-st., 36.4½x57	
6th av., No. 395, 20x52	
11th-st., n. s., 95.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3	21,500
31st-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x98.9	15,900
35th-st., n. s., 94 ft. e. of 8th-av., 19x98.9	16,000
41st-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x102x—x72.6	
41st-st., n. s., 271.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x102x—x6.5x—x98.9	35,250
41st-st., n. s., 288.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x98.9	
3d and 4th avs., between 88th and 89th sts., lot No. 76, map of Harlem Commons, dimensions not stated	4,300
Leases Recorded.	
Frankfort-st., No. 7, 4 years and 10 months per year	$700
3d-av., No. 725, 5 years, per year	1,020
KINGS COUNTY. *Brooklyn.*	
Cook-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	$5,000
Clay-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	3,300
Church-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	3,400
Dikeman-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of Dwight-st., 20x100	500
Dikeman-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Dwight-st., 20x100	500
Dikeman-st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of Dwight-st., 20x100	500
Devoe-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Catharine-st., 25x100	800
Grand-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	3,300
Henry-st., e. s., 37.3 ft. n. of Hamilton-av., 20.3x64.6	4,700
Henry-st., w. s., 84 ft. n. of Woodhull-st., 21x100	nom.
Hamilton-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	1,050
Kosciusko-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	2,709
Madison-st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 17x100	6,500
North 2d-st. and old road, s. e. corner, 50.4x125x50x131	2,575
Quincy-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25x100	8,000
Smith-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Warren-st., 20x60	5,580
Smith-st., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Warren-st., 20x60	6,300
Skillman-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Graham-av., 50x100	1,400
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100	7,000
Clermont-av., w. s., 164.5 ft. s. of Park-av., 20x100	3,500
Carlton-av., w. s., 95 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 29x100	22,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Troy-av., 20x100	6,700
Graham-av., w. s., 80.10 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 20x100	4,500
Johnson-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of VanVoorhies-st., 50x100	600
Lafayette and Nostrand-av., n. e. corner, 20x65	4,500
Lafayette-av., s. s., 375 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 40x100	3,000
Nostrand-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Munroe-st., 100x125	8,000
Park-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Throop-av., 75x100x10.8x35	2,200
Metropolitan-av., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Olive-st., 25x55x25x60	3,000
Wythe-av., w. s., 64.4 ft. s. of Rush-st., 20.3x70	7,250
3d-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of Bond-st., 60x90	3,750
22d-st., n. e. s., 263.2 ft s. e. of 5th-av., 18.5x100	4,000
23d-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100	2,050
55th-st., s. w. s., 200 ft. n. w. of 2d-av., 50x100.2	800
Lots Nos. 20 and 21, J. A. Willink's map	4,300
Lot No. 37, P. A. Delmonico's map	1,100
Lot No. 270, Section No. 10, A. Martin's map	4,800
NEW-JERSEY. *Newark.*	
Springfield-av., s. s., 125 ft. from s. w. corner of Spruce-st., 25x100	$850
Washington-st., e. s., 33 ft. on Washington	300
Green-st., n. s., 34x90	5,000
North Canal-st., 39 ft. e. of Pine-st., 19x40	3,000
Church-st., w. s., 15 ft. s. of Kinney-st. 50 ft. on Church	2,000
Mount Pleasant-av. and Oriental-st., 136 ft. on Mount Pleasant-av	17,000
Wallace-st., w. s., 300 ft. from corner of West Bank-st., 20x100	600
Clinton-av., s. s., 28x100	1,250
Jones-st., w. s., 30x100	1,400
Monroe-st., n. w. s., 285 ft. n. e. from corner Downing-st., 20x95	3,000
Broom-st., w. s., 185 ft. from n. w. corner Marshall-st., 26x100	2,000
Market-st., n. s., 18x87	8,000
Elm-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of Amity-st., 25x195	1,000
Walnut-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Mulberry-st., 25 ft.	6,400
William-st., n. s., 22 ft. w. of Nichols-st., 122 ft.	8,000
Orange.	
Scotland-st. and Tremont-av., s. e. corner, 228 ft. on Scotland	$11,000
Scotland-st. and Tremont-av., s. e. corner, 306 ft. on Tremont-av	10,800
Canfield-st., e. s., 58x194	2,750
Forrest-st., s. s., 100x102	1,500
Bell-st. and Madison-av., s. w. corner, 41x81	3,609
Beach-st., n. s., 59 ft. e. of Langdon-st., 50x102	463
Scotland and Willow sts., s. e. corner, 129 ft. on Willow-st	1,267
Lincoln-av., e. s., 50x137	775
Scotland and Willow sts., n. e. corner, 50x100	683
Smith-st., s. s., 84x280	2,535
East Orange.	
Grove-place, n. s., 445 ft. e. of Grove-st., 25x148	$850
Bloomfield.	
Orchard-st., e. s., 50x174	$350
West Orange.	
Park-place, e. s., 56x100	$750
Montclair.	
Newark and Pompton turnpike, s. s., 123 ft. on said road to centre of Orange-av	$1,000
Clinton.	
Road from Lyons' Farm to Irvington. 3¼ acres	$10,000
Jersey City.	
Wayne-st., 2 lots, 25x75	$1,880
South 4th-st., n. s., near Brunswick-st., 12.6x50	2,550
South 7th-st., 2 lots undivided, half 50x50	
Newark-av., s. s., 175 ft. w. of west side of Jersey-av., 128.7x25x137.3	500
Hoboken.	
River-st. w. s., 200 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 23.1x100, ½ part	$6,500
Lots Nos. 20, 21, [illegible] Coster's map, block No. 136	1,800
Willow-st., s. s., 122 ft. from s. w. corner 16th-st. and Willow [illegible]	1,000
West Hoboken.	
Stevens-st., s. s., lot No. 116, Secombe & Brookhouse's property, 25x100	$400
Hudson City.	
Magnolia-av., n. e. s., 250 ft. s. e. of Chestnut-av., 50x100	$4,000
Harrison-place, lot No. 131, Whyte's lot, 25x86	4,700

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CONTINUED SALE OF

COUNTRY HOMES AT RYE.

The late sale of property at Rye was in every particular a success; but want of time compelled the postponement of the sale of

GLEN DALE AND WEST RYE

TO THURSDAY, JULY 8, ON THE GROUNDS.

Every lot in Kingsland-place and Rye Park was sold to the very best class of purchasers, rendering the

GLEN DALE VILLA PLOTS

all the more desirable. To all who would secure

BEAUTIFUL AND ACCESSIBLE COUNTRY HOMES

in the very garden spot of the most picturesque, fertile, healthy, highly-cultivated and accessible vicinity of New-York.

WEST RYE

offers smaller lots, equally well located, for more moderate buyers who may require a

PLEASANT, ECONOMICAL HOME NEAR THE CITY,

situate directly on the railroad, adjacent to the village of Rye, and both places enjoy the advantages of FINE LOCATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD, churches, schools, stores, express, telegraph, &c.

A SPECIAL TRAIN

will leave the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad at 10 o'clock precisely, DAY OF SALE. Tickets Furnished at Depot. Transportation and Collation of course Free.

For maps and information apply to ANDREW WILSON, Jr., at Rye; MULLER, WILKINS & CO. Auctioneers of Glen Dale, No. 7 Pine-st., or S. DINGEE, Auctioneers of West Rye, No. 9 Pine-st.

JAMES E. MALLORY, Auctioneer.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT, AT AUCTION.

MASPETH LOTS, BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, THURSDAY, JULY 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

When they will sell absolutely and without reserve, to the highest bidder,

200 SPLENDID LOTS! IN POINT OF TIME, Nearer City Hall, New-York, than 40th-st.

EASY TERMS!! EASY TERMS!!

70 per cent. can remain for three years.

Maspeth is located between the South Side and Flushing Railroads, and has a Station on each road. The property to be sold is on the line of the Great Grand-st. Extension, and is nearer the business centre of New-York than any that has been offered at auction this season. Just think of it! But 15 minutes from 34th-st., and 35 minutes from City Hall, New-York, and horse railroads laid from all the Brooklyn ferries; surrounded on all sides by horse and steam communications; of such quick and easy access, what must be its speedy prospective value!

Absolutely the best opportunity offered this season for investment in lots.

Persons wanting homes, or looking for lots for improvement or speculation, must look sharp and attend this sale. Being just outside the City limits, the taxes are nominal, amounting to less than 50 cents each lot per annum.

Lunch served by first-class caterers on arrival of train. Special trains leave James-slip at 1 o'clock P. M., 34th-st. at 1¼ P. M., and Hunter's Point, via Flushing Railroad, at 1½ P. M.

Maps, particulars and free tickets at the office of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

THE GREATEST CHANCE OF THE YEAR. TERMS OF PAYMENT, ONLY $10 A MONTH, OR $25 A QUARTER. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., Auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York, will positively sell, without limit, 200 plots, 50x150 each,

AT WEST ROSELLE, N. J., On WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 1 P. M., on the premises. These lots are on high rolling ground, within a few minutes' walk of two stations, near the beautiful Rahway River, in a neighborhood rapidly improving, and distant only fifty minutes from New-York. Special train from foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. on day of sale. Collation on the grounds. For maps, full particulars and free passes, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York; J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay, No. 89 Liberty-st.; of Frank Garrett, Agent U. S. Express, Long Dock, Jersey City; and of John H. Platt, Hudson City. The train will stop at Communipaw.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE SALE—BY ORDER OF J. L. FLINT, ASSIGNEE OF PATERSON & CO. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—Three valuable stores and lots on Washington-st., known as Nos. 525, 527 and 529, being severally 25 front by 73.77 and 90 feet in depth; will be sold on THURSDAY, July 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, with all the appurtenances suitable for pork packing and storage purposes.

For full particulars apply to auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON SUYDAM-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D., a handsome two-story attic and basement house, with two-story extension and two lots. Price $6,000. JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 256 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

A splendid place at Rye, 100 acres, green-house, hot-house, &c., &c.

An elegant place on the Hudson River, just below Hudson.

A superb place near Tarrytown, on the river, containing 22 acres.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT AT Burlington, N. J., with large new modern mansion and ornamental grounds, and twenty acres crowded with the choicest bearing fruits of all kinds, the whole in perfect condition. Superior location, easy payments, and full particulars of E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT A GREAT bargain, with four acres, good outbuildings, nice fruit and shade trees, at Milburn, N. J.; very high; beautiful scenery; near Mayor Hall, DeRonge, Keller, Brugiere, Renwick, Cox and Farley. Apply to R. C. SPEER & CO., No. 80 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—SEA SHORE RESIDENCE AT a bargain; has 12 rooms, with 3½ acres land, fronting on Prince's Bay, S. I.; two barns, hen-house, two boats, wagon, harness, garden implements; fishing, yachting and bathing at the door; price $6,500; terms accommodating. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

VALUABLE LANDS AND PLANTATIONS in exchange for merchandise or real estate. Farms for sale in all parts of the South. T. SKELTON JONES & CO., No. 178 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 42 WEST 24TH-ST., near 5th-av.; contains all modern improvements; is in the very best neighborhood; street laid with Nicolson pavement; rent $2,200 per year; possession at once. Apply to Dr. GANO, No. 44 same street, next door.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 7, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River: 1,538 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges. 3,930 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons. Cargo bark *Domenico*, from Palermo.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BEDding, &c., THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at No. 108 Liberty-st., near Broadway, parlor and chamber suites, bookcases, hall stands, glassware, crockery, cutlery, plated ware, desks, &c.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

JOHN G. PERZEL & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 7, at 12 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, Commandant, U. S. bark PURVEYOR, as she now lies. Terms at sale.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French school for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 1869.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.—By appointment, a vacant cadetship to be filled before September. Accredited parties of means address CONGRESSMAN, Box No. 140 *Times* Office, for ten days.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR MILITARY, mathematics, English, &c.; unmarried; college graduate or West Point attainments in scholarship needed. Address, full particulars, age, experience, &c., MILITARY, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS THRO' Amer. School Inst. should apply now. Demand for Autumn is good. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 GOLD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE MISSOURI VALLEY R. R.

INTEREST PAYABLE AT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK IN FEBRUARY AND AUGUST. PRICE 93½, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

This road commences at Kansas City, in the State of Missouri, traverses the fertile and populous valley of the Missouri River *via* Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph, and thence passes through the Valley of the One Hundred and Two River to the Iowa State line. Its whole length is 130 miles, 90 of which are already completed and in active operation, and the balance under contract. It has valuable railroad connections, is already doing a prosperous business, with prospects of an early and large increase.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and safe investment.

More detailed information will be given on application at our office.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117	117¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	116¾	116⅞
Coupon, 1881	117⅛	117⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68	116¾	116⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	117	117¾	10-40 Regist'd	107¾	108⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	121⅞	122⅛	10-40 Coupon	108¾	108⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	117⅜	117⅝	Gold	137⅜	137⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	118⅜	118⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	100⅜	100⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES. No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON. EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS. DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER. BUY AND SELL MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, IN NEW YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency. The Bonds are secured by a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. per annum, and the mortgage now covers ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE MILES OF A THOROUGHLY BUILT AND FULLY EQUIPPED RAILROAD IN ACTIVE OPERATION, extending from Houston, Texas, in a northerly direction toward the Red River, where it is intended to connect with the Railroads now building from Lawrence, Kansas City and St. Louis, with a branch road to Austin, twenty-five miles of which is now in operation. It also covers valuable prairie and timber lands, to the amount of 6,400 acres for each mile of road built. The Bonds issued and to be issued are limited to $20,000 per mile.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

Shephard Knapp, Esq., and William Walter Phelps, Esq., are Trustees under the mortgage.

The Railway as built and projected passes through the most fertile and thickly-populated portion of the State of Texas, and during the past three years has earned more than double the amount necessary to pay the interest and sinking fund upon its bonds.

For further information apply to JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY. NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869.

SIXTEENTH SALE OF GOLD.—By direction of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of one million of dollars in gold will be received at this office until noon of THURSDAY, 8th inst., when the same will be opened and bids declared.

Proposals will be for sums not less than five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and payments may be in lawful money or three per cent. certificates.

Successful bidders will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of the sale.

The right is reserved to reject bids adverse to the interests of the Government.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.

Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

JACOB CAMPBELL, President.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date, on presentation at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules will be furnished on application. Lots of twenty or more coupons will be received for examination on the 29th and 30th June.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1869, will be paid MONDAY, Aug. 2, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 3, 1869.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, June 25, 1869.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY: The undersigned will receive proposals to the 12th inst. inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $20,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, } Trustees.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OLD Adams Express Company are requested to meet at No. 35 Broad-st., office of Messrs. Osgood Brothers, on WEDNESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, on business of special importance.

DAVID L. EINSTEIN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, GEORGE A. OSGOOD.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 TO $100,000, on first-class New-York City real estate, to owners only. M. A. GRAHAM, No. 62 William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1869 July Interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after July 19, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

1869. JULY INTEREST—The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and will draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit.

DEPOSITS made on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JULY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST. NEW-YORK, June 16, 1869.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums over $500 which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 20th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President. CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK. NEW-YORK, June, 1869.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars Five per Cent. upon such excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, 1869.

All Interest not called for will remain as Principal, and draw Interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS in addition from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President. G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK. No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.

Assets ... $5,510,163 31

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869.

All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before July 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. JAMES BRICE, WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President. WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH-ST.

Interest allowed on deposits made on July 7, 1869, SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.

ANDREW MILLS, President. JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY. DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

A deposit before July 20 will draw interest from July 1—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES have declared the usual dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of one per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months on the above-entitled sums, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum. Payable on or after July 20. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVings Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. German spoken. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from July 1. 6 per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

FINANCIAL.

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company (OF ILLINOIS)

First Mortgage Seven per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

These Bonds are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time, if desired.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles; total amount of bonds, $2,000,000, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, the bonds being secured by a First Mortgage on the whole road, equipment and entire property of the Company.

This road runs east and west on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois, which will furnish local business sufficient to make it a first-class paying road; while with its connections with many principal lines its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country. A glance at a map will convince any one that the prospects of this road are most promising.

The whole line has been graded at a cost of $1,200,000, which has been paid with funds realized from stock subscriptions, and is now ready for the rails, which are being rapidly put down. The whole road will be completed early the coming Fall.

We offer a limited number of these bonds at 95 and accrued interest in currency, and recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $11,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON, NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST. LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... $1,000,000
PAID IN ... $500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR,
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President. D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN. FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,

Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.

A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price.

Full information furnished by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Financial Agents, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

LOST OR STOLEN.

CERTIFICATE NO. 20,085 of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for ten shares of Stock, dated Jan. 2, 1869, and standing in the name of Augusta Peters. The public are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT Bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income.

Full particulars furnished by JAY COOKE & CO.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS ABROAD.—HOWES & MACY, bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit for travelers abroad, available in all the principal towns and cities in Europe.

All money deposited on account of same will draw interest at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum.

HOLDERS OF CITY OR COUNTY bonds on farm mortgages of the States of Wisconsin and Iowa, wishing to sell or settle, should apply directly to TOWNSEND & SCHLEY, Milwaukee, Wis.

$25,000—ST. LOUIS AND IRON Mountain Railroad Bonds for sale at 83, and the accrued interest; these are the cheapest first-class bonds in the market. Apply to HEWITT & RYERSON, No. 37 Wall-st.

GOLD AND SILVER MINES IN COLOrado for sale or exchange. JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 256 Broadway.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO. No. 295 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. The largest stock in the City. B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND. PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 393 CANAL-ST. NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL ... $150,000
SURPLUS, JUNE 22, 1869 ... 87,419
ASSETS ... $237,419

The Board of Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed until that date. FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free of Government tax) will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto of $5 and upward, on and after MONDAY, July 19.

Interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal from July 1.

Deposits made NOW will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax.

WM. VAN NAME, President. HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand on and after July 1, 1869, at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to July 1. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary. NEW YORK, June 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, June 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1869.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid upon the capital stock of this Company, including the capital stock of the late Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, the Cleveland and Toledo, and the Lake Shore Railroad Companies, and the common stock of the late Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, to the shareholders respectively, at this office, on the 2d day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 19th day of July.

Transfer books will be closed until the 19th prox.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 6th day of August the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6TH JULY next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 15, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st proximo, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 23d inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 6th of July next. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer books will be closed 23d inst. at 3 P. M. and reopened on the morning of July 6.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., Treasurer's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be payable on and after the 20th July, prox., at this office.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 20.

By order of the Board of Managers. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all taxes, payable July 1, 1869. The transfer books will be closed on June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st prox.

JNO. T. HILL, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 166 Broadway.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary. NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th of July next.

The transfer book will remain closed from this date until July 10. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, NO. 28 COURT, CORNER OF REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN, June 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable July 1. WM. T. LANE, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after July 12.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the first day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to day of payment. W. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Montague-st., (Mechanics' Bank Building,) BROOKLYN, June 28, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1.

WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after THURSDAY, July 1, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 12.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D. (late Williamsburg,) L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest from July 1.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President. WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents. SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY. JUNE 21, 1869.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered the usual quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws.

All interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and will be entitled to interest as a deposit.

Deposits made before July 21 will receive interest as from July 1.

HARRISON HALL, President. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary. C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NO. 66 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. payable on and after July 7, 1869.

THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INS. CO., No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 6th July, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 169 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE United States Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a regular semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, free from Government tax.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES S. UTLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James S. Utley, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of June, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je30-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT BAMBERGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Albert Bamberger, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of July, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je23-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN GARDNER, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Gardner, of the village of Clarksville, County of Huntington and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

je23-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN McCARTAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, June 10, 1869.

jy7-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,143.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMIL MENDHEIM, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Emil Mendheim, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, April 22, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

je23-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,194.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES FRANK, Jr., bankrupt.—Before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Frank, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, April 9, 1869. MAGNUS FRANK, Assignee,

je23-1aw3wW* No. 466 Broome-st., New-York.

NO. 2,178.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. HATCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles C. Hatch, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

jy7-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,311.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. ANDERSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John C. Anderson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, April 5, 1869.

JOHN H. BEECHER, Assignee,

je23-1aw3wW* No. 4 Walker-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHAS. H. WOOSTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Chas. H. Wooster, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

je30-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

BRICKS FOR SALE.—THE NEW-YORK Steam Brick Company are now ready to receive orders for their very superior bricks, made by the Chambers Machine, at their yard in Haverstraw. Samples may be seen at Box No. 289, Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, No. 51 Liberty-st., and at the office of the Treasurer, Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.

WILLIAM CORT, President.

WORTH KNOWING.—THE ELECTRIC Extractor Company offer for sale by druggists a patented article, the best in the world for removing paint, oil, tar, ink and stains from silk, linen and woolen fabrics, also from marble and stone, without injurious effects; perfectly odorless, and simply applied with a sponge. Put up in cut glass stopper bottles, 25c., 50c., $1.

HEATING.—CULVERS & SIMONDS' IMproved hot air hot water furnaces, the best, cheapest and most thoroughly tested in use. Registers and ventilators manufactured, put up and warranted by SIMONDS MFG. CO., successors to CULVER, SIMONDS & CO., No. 52 Cliff-st., N.Y. Established 1848.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, July 10
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, July 24
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, Aug. 21

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, July 7 | Tarifa, Thursday, July 22
Samaria, Thursday, July 8 | Cuba, Wednesday, July 28
Java, Wednesday, July 14 | Tripoli, Thursday, July 29
Malta, Thursday, July 15 | China, Wednesday, Aug. 4
Scotia, Wedn'sday, July 21 | Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants.
First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.......$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris............................$145, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers,
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, by 2 P. M., THIS WEDNESDAY, 7th July.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

DORIAN.........July 7 | BRITANNIA.....July 24
CAMBRIA........July 10 | COLUMBIA......July 31
IOWA...........July 17 | EUROPA........Aug. 7

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 10, 1 P. M.
ETNA (via Halifax)......Tuesday, July 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BOSTON.........Saturday, July 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, July 24, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO......3,015 tons.........July 7, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA......3,392 tons.........July 14, at 5 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,865 tons.........July 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.........3,132 tons.........July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA.....2,965 tons.........Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA........3,125 tons.........Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE..........................(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE...........................(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, July 10, at 3 P. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, July 17, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, July 24, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON. INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN.........................July 7
CITY OF LIMERICK.......................Aug. 4

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Southampton..$30, Cur'y | To Havre....$35, Currency
To Antwerp...$35, Currency | To Paris.....38, Currency

For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 10.—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain HUDSON.

Steamer leaving July 10 connects closely with steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, July 9. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY, VIA TURKS ISLAND.

The favorite steamer TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

For freight or passage, having elegant accomodations, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The steamships

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, THURSDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independant line commencing early in August next.

This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS........................July 8
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN....................July 28

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.......................July 8
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau)...July 15
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...................July 22

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The well-known side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, is now receiving freight and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, July 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rockport, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL.........VAIL......Saturday, July 10
GEO. WASHINGTON....GAGER....Saturday, July 17

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 William-st.
The SARAGOSSA will sail July 14.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. — WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. — WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

The 4 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

Sleeping cars attached to all night trains.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. — Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

LONG BRANCH EXPRESS.

On and after MONDAY, June 21, the New-Jersey Express Company will run daily Expresses between New-York and Long Branch. Orders to call for goods can be left at any of the offices of the Adams Express Company.

Goods delivered to the Adams Express wagons will be forwarded promptly. G. R. DUNN, Superintendent New-Jersey Express Co.

DAY LINE OF STEAMERS

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Thursday, July 8, the day line of steamers will leave DESBROSSES-ST. at 8 A. M., and 34TH-ST. at 8:15 A. M.

FOR FAR ROCKAWAY, LANDING AT all the hotels on the beach each way.—Steamer ARGO, Captain PHILLIPS, will run regular every day, commencing July 7, 1869, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8:15 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:30 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9 A. M. Returning, will leave Far Rockaway, 4 P. M., allowing five hours on the beach, arriving at the City at 7 P. M. All freight taken at reasonable rates. Fare 50 cents each way. GEORGE T. SAMMIS.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Captain G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st., at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.)

—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.,)

—AT 6:30 P. M.—

For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, Will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 28 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. PAUL, Superintendent. L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 631 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Baggage called for at residence and checked through to destination; also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wed., July 7...3 P. M.	Wed., July 7.....6:30 A. M.
Thurs., July 8...3 P. M.	Thurs., July 8....7 A. M.
Fri., July 9...3 P. M.	Fri., July 9.......7 A. M.
Sat., July 10...3:30 P. M.	Sat., July 10......7 A. M.
Sun., July 11...8 A. M.	Sat., July 10......7 P. M.
Mon., July 12...6:30 A. M.	Sun., July 11.....4:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will engage by the day or month; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 West 18th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has the best City references. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 145 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT SERVants, with excellent City references, situations in one family in the City or country; one as cook in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular chambermaid; wages, $15 and $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL A SITUation as seamstress; is a good dressmaker and good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has no objection to travel; can give City reference; can be seen for two days. Address No. 377 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY respectable woman as cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; boning, larding, all kinds of pastry, &c.; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., situations for a number of first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and also young girls and those lately landed, for private families, Summer houses, hotels, &c.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation in first-class private family as cook; no objections to the country; can give City reference if required. Call at No. 281 Mulberry-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references from her last place; is willing to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; fully competent for both; good City references; country or City. At No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country; Newport preferred; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 212 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has long reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan Protestant woman to wait on an elderly lady and sew; would not object to do light chamberwork, and make herself generally useful. Apply at the Workingwoman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a cook's situation; very respectable and very good cook; has the best City references; willing to go to the country or City; no objection to assist in washing. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 395.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, situations as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; would go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman in a small private family as cook; is a good baker; no objections to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 509 East 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GERMAN GIRL, A place as chambermaid, waitress, seamstress, nurse, or for cooking and light housework. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH-woman, family washing and ironing at her own home, or would be willing to go out by the day or week. Call at No. 128 West 20th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation to do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging. Call or address No. 382 3d-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOman a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 10 Gramercy-park, East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT young American girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or as nurse; in the City or country. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 135 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do chamberwork or waiting; no objection to do general housework. Call at No. 444 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as wet nurse. Call at No. 864 2d-av., third floor. Room No. 11, three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands it in all its branches; would like to go in the country for the Summer; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 387 1st-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 222 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c.; thoroughly good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English Protestant woman as first-class cook; an excellent baker; good reference; no washing will be done. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as a cook in a private family; the best of City references. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant; good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Apply at No. 413 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a very experienced and trustworthy Englishman of Protestant principles; is a practical and valuable man; understands the care of shrubberies, fruit trees, flowers and vegetable garden, and a thorough groom and driver; capable of keeping a gentleman's place in splendid order; would like a place with a cottage for his wife; no children; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife on a gentleman's or farmer's place; the man to make himself generally useful; understands the care of horses, driving, milking, plain gardening, farming, &c.; the wife can take charge of a dairy, poultry, &c.; are highly recommended and valuable help; would prefer a cottage to live in. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable, sober single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; good careful driver; understands gardening; can milk; country preferred; best of references from last employer. Address T. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant man, aged 34, married, no family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's farm; understands raising cattle, draining and farming in all its branches; his wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; will go to any part of the country; first-class reference from two last employers; at liberty now. Apply to W. B., Garrisons Post Office, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant man as first-class gardener; understands laying out of grounds, hot houses, graperies, flowers, vines, shrubs, &c., and is willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place; highly recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place, by a steady, industrious man; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, farming, milking, &c.; is a responsible and trusty man, highly recommended, and willing to work. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a respectable man, single, who thoroughly understands driving in City or country, and care of horses, harness and carriages; is willing and obliging; unexceptionable City references. Address P. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener; he is willing to oblige and serve the family; when called upon, can milk cows and see to chickens; has good City reference from a merchant. Address B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an industrious single man, Scotch; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and experienced driver; willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address W., Coachman, No. 58 West 15th-st., livery stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant single man, a situation as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has just left in consequence of the family going to Europe; no objection to town or country. Call or address W. R., No. 874 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; is a first-class groom and driver; strictly temperate and obliging; good City reference from his last place. Call or address A. B., No. 19 West 28th-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; would make himself generally useful; has first-class references. Address T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; can furnish unexceptionable City reference from his last employer; is honest, sober, active, obliging and thoroughly competent. Address W., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom; has twenty-three years' experience; has six years of best City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address for two days J. B. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; is a good four-in-hand coachman; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., harness maker's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober, honest, industrious married man, who understands his business well; either City or country; the best of reference given. Address M. N., No. 412 East 15th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant man as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; no objections to country; refers to his last place, where he lived four years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; best City reference. Address O. Mc., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INcumbrance, a situation as coachman and gardener, or would take care of a farm; good reference, if required. Address B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman and groom, or to work on a gentleman's place. Address C. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a sober, steady and single German, on a gentleman's place; is willing to make himself useful. Address H. R., Gardener, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman or groom; has first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address R. DAVIS, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 37 West 43d-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUAtion; understands the care of a small place, fruit trees, flowers and glass houses, or cows; has City reference. Address E., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUation as groom and coachman; best City references. Address J. C. R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

TO RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS.—A single man, of small abilities, offers his services gratuitously for good objects for a length of time uncertain; no objection to secular employment for the cause of Christianity or any Protestant denomination. Please state explicitly the nature of the employment, and address WORK, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; must be a good bread maker and first-class washer and ironer; will be assisted in her work two days a week; none need apply unless they have first-class City reference and are willing to go in the country for a short time. Apply at No. 244 West 22d-st., after 9 A. M.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4th-av. and 25th-st., excellent situations open for first-class cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, and girls for general housework, for City and country.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., for excellent situations ready, experienced waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, cooks of all kinds, laundresses, houseworkers, &c., in private families, Summer houses, hotels, &c., City and country.

WANTED—IN A FOREIGN COMMISSION house, a lad able to copy French and Spanish letters. Address T. T., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of ROSENBAUM & JOSEPHTHAL, has THIS DAY been dissolved by mutual consent. Each of the undersigned is authorized to collect debts outstanding and sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

S. D. ROSENBAUM,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869. LOUIS JOSEPHTHAL.

Mr. LOUIS JOSEPHTHAL will continue the business of importing dress cloak trimmings at the old stand, No. 44 White-st., as heretofore.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK! HERE!—NO HUMBUG. MME. ROSS tells everything, the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated, shows the correct likeness of the one you marry, at No. 15 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address

C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF KATE FINAN, formerly living at No. 137 1st-av., and who left there April 27, 1869, to engage with a lady. Any one knowing of her whereabouts would confer a favor by sending her address to her father, THOMAS FINAN, who is temporarily in the City, at No. 137 1st-av., and is anxious to see her.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER LOCATION—Murray Hill—Nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board, in a small family; ample closets; hot and cold water bath; home comforts, at reasonable price. Apply at No. 119 East 35th-st., between Park and Lexington-avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen, with furnished rooms and board; references required.

A PLEASANT HOME AND THE BEST of home tables at No. 74, (old No. 56) 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

NO. 119 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place, handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, for families or party of gentlemen, with board. References exchanged.

PLEASANT, COOL ROOMS, WELL furnished, with modern conveniences, to let with board at No. 102 East 35th-st., corner of Park-av.

CHOICE OF FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with board, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING at Maplewood, South Orange, N. J., by Mrs. M. J. JENNINGS; four minutes' walk from depot; accommodations excellent; terms moderate; permanent families desired; plenty of shade; play-grounds, stabling, &c., with beautiful scenery on slope of nearest mountains to New-York. Reference, R. C. Speer, No. 80 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE SHREWSbury, opposite the Highlands; first-class board, boating, fishing and bathing; connection with the City by rail and steamboat twice a day. Address THOS. DAVIS, Port Washington, N. J.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE for the Summer, ten minutes' drive to West Point Military Academy. Address Mrs. S. CLARK, Highland Falls, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE.

T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

This hotel has been entirely rebuilt and much enlarged since last season, now having a capacity for nine hundred guests. The hotel has been entirely refurnished, gas and bells introduced in all the rooms, and in every way it surpasses any watering-place hotel in the world.

Parloti's Brass and String Band has been engaged for the season. Parties leaving New-York by the 8 o'clock A. M. Express, by the Hudson River Railway, go through to Glenn's Falls without change, where the hotel coaches are in waiting, reaching the hotel at 5 o'clock P. M., in time for dinner.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

Large new house, 150 feet elevation, with extensive grounds on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class; now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

"SURF HOTEL,"

FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

South Side Railroad, Roosevelt-st., 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., to Babylon.

Thence, steamer to beach.

D. S. S. SAMMIS.

HOWE'S CAVE.—SITUATED ON THE Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, 39 miles from Albany, N. Y. Trains stop daily. The above-named property having passed out of the hands of its former proprietor into the hands of an Association organized under State laws, the avenues through the Cave have been much improved, without changing natural positions or geological formations, rendering this world-renowned subterranean cavern still more accessible than before. The Cave House, a commodious Summer resort for pleasure seekers, has been conveniently arranged, and is ready for the reception of visitors. No pains will be spared to entertain and entirely satisfy the thousands who annually visit these grounds. Experienced guides constantly in attendance to conduct boarders and visitors through the Cave.

HOWE'S CAVE, N. Y., June 17, 1869.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

GETTYSBURG SPRINGS HOTEL will be opened June 28. Visitors to Summer resorts will find this one of the best hotels in the world. Hotel and furniture entirely new; gas, hot and cold water; with park of over a hundred acres, two large groves and drives; horse railroad from Gettysburg depot to house and spring; two daily mails, telegraph, &c.; in connection with the Katalysine Spring, the battle-field and a high rolling country; pure mountain air, and no musquitoes.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—PURE EMbracing air, good, plain board, plenty of milk, chickens, good butter, fresh eggs, &c., with cleanliness, and the desire to make guests comfortable. The house is situated among the highest peaks of the Catskill Range; can refer to City people; terms $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address JACOB CRAFT, South Durham, Greene County, N. Y.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE—NYACK ON the Hudson, N. Y., T. R. PROCTER, Proprietor.—Open July 1 as a first-class hotel; situation and grounds unsurpassed; no place this side of West Point compares with it. Board $15 to $18 per week. Fine beach, romantic walks and drives and numerous other attractions.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay, 1½ hours by South Side Railroad, will be ready for guests June 23; good fishing and bathing. E. C. KING, Proprietor.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

HOTELS.

CHALYBEATE SPRING. — TAYLOR HOUSE, Chalybeate Springs, on Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y. Good hunting and fishing; boats free; first-class accommodations at $10 per week. Suites of rooms may be secured at No. 175 Broadway, rear basement office, on immediate application.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, June 25, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., July 26, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department of this District with nineteen hundred and ninety-one cords of merchantable hard wood (128 cubic feet) and seven thousand and thirty-two (7,032) tons (2,240 pounds) best quality anthracite coal, egg, stove and nut sizes, to be delivered at such times at the places hereinafter named as may be required prior to Oct. 31, 1869, as follows:

Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., 250 tons stove, and 1,250 tons egg coal.
Fort Wood, N. Y. H., 157 tons egg coal.
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., 327 cords wood, 357 tons stove and 357 tons egg coal.
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., 27 tons nut, 112 tons stove, and 253 tons egg coal.
Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., 558 tons egg coal.
Willet's Point, 142 cords wood, 727 tons stove, 150 tons egg and 50 tons nut coal.
David's Island, 281 tons egg coal.
Fort Adams, R. I., 235 cords wood, 462 tons egg coal.
Fort Trumbull, Conn., 40 tons egg and 20 tons nut coal.
West Point, N. Y., 281 cords wood and 900 tons egg coal.
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., 180 cords wood and 229 tons egg coal.
Watertown Arsenal, Mass., 51 cords wood and 162 tons egg coal.
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, 240 cords wood.
Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, 62 cords wood and 355 tons egg coal.
Fort Preble, Me., 123 cords wood and 335 tons egg coal.
Fort Sullivan, Me., 350 cords wood.

The wood is to be delivered on the wharves of the respective posts, and the coal in the yards or places provided for its reception at each post, and paid for according to the weights as certified to by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the place of delivery.

Bidders must state separately the price at which they will deliver the wood and coal called for, at each of the above-named places.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become security in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid, not less than for one post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interests.

Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the coal and wood at any one or more of the places named herein.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for wood or coal," (as the case may be,) to whom application should be made for additional particulars.

By order of Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, and Chief Quartermaster Department of the East. WM. T. HOWELL, Brevet Major, and Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, Chief Quartermaster First District, Department of the East.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, for the paving of 3d-av., from 14th to 44th-st., with stone blocks.

Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office, (Rotunda, Park.)

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.
GEO. L. FOX'S
AMERICAN PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK
DECLARED BY THOUSANDS
THE STANDARD AMUSEMENT OF THE CITY.
THE BEST SCENERY, THE BEST CHANGES,
THE BEST FUN, THE BEST DANCES,
AND THE BEST HOUSES.
GEO. L. FOX, (the unequaled,) CLOWN.
C. K. FOX, (the veteran) PANTALOON.
THE ASTOUNDING RIRALFYS,
HANIOLA, IRME AND BOLOSSY,
ELEVEN IN NUMBER,
GREAT SENSATIONAL DANCERS.
MLLE. SANGALLI AND BALLET.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...........Mr. Lester Wallack

ENGAGEMENT OF THE BOSTON SELWYN COMBINATION, who have achieved in this City a PRONOUNCED SUCCESS, and who will appear in Charles Reade's drama of DORA.

ACT 1.—Allan Farm, Winter. The Now-el and the Holly. The Falling Snow and the Heart of Ice.
ACT 2.—Allan Farm, Summer. Farmer Allan and Dora. William Allan's Cottage. The Rippling Brook and the Ebbing Life.
ACT 3.—The Wheat Field. The Setting Sun and the Ripened Grain. The Icy Heart Melted under the Influence of the Sunshine of Love.

To conclude with Burnand's burlesque of BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Second week of the engagement of the favorite actor, E. EDDY.
E. EDDY.
Great success of THE WANDERING JEW.
WANDERING JEW.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.
EVENING AT 8.
EVENING AT 8.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

DAN BRYANT AND LITTLE MAC.
EVERY EVENING IN NEW COMIC ACTS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½.
GRAND MATINEE—BENEFIT OF LITTLE MAC.

BROOKLYN SKATING RINK.

CLERMONT-AV., NEAR MYRTLE-AV.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS.

The most fashionable and pleasant resort in Brooklyn.

DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
Solos by EMINENT ARTISTS.
CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
Tickets, 25c.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

FOR SALE—A ROSEWOOD PIANO, IN good order; price $150. Apply at No. 60 East 12th-st., near 4th-av.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

THE VERY FAST STEAMBOAT ARROWSMITH can be chartered for excursions and Sunday-School picnics to Iona or elsewhere. Iona is a most romantic spot, opposite Peekskill, in the midst of the Highlands. S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST DISTRICT DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS. NEW-YORK CITY, June 26, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., July 27, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department of this district with

714 bushels Corn, best quality;
29,389 bushels Oats, best quality;
954,844 pounds good merchantable timothy Hay, and
548,742 pounds Straw, of the best quality;

to be delivered at such times at the places hereinafter named as may be required prior to Oct. 31, 1869, as follows:

Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—800 bushels Oats, 24,400 pounds Hay and 115,000 pounds Straw.
Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—137 bushels Oats, 3,110 pounds Hay.
Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—579 bushels Corn, 1,013 bushels Oats, 39,600 pounds Hay, 45,240 pounds Straw.
Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—55 bushels Corn, 1,034 bushels Oats, 42,339 pounds Hay and 25,171 pounds Straw.
Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor—21 bushels Corn, 921 bushels Oats, 35,770 pounds Hay and 28,400 pounds Straw.
Willet's Point, New-York Harbor—4,050 bushels Oats, 110,000 pounds Hay and 112,800 pounds Straw.
David's Island, New-York Harbor—59 bushels Corn, 684 bushels Oats, 30,543 pounds Hay and 50,400 pounds Straw.
Fort Adams, R. I.—1,779 bushels Oats and 53,568 pounds Straw.
Fort Trumbull, Conn.—1,406 bushels Oats, 47,000 pounds Hay and 30,000 pounds Straw.
West Point, N. Y.—13,000 bushels Oats and 450,000 pounds Hay.
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—684 bushels Oats, 25,550 pounds Hay and 14,640 pounds Straw.
Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.—675 bushels Oats, 20,000 pounds Hay and 24,000 pounds Straw.
Fort Warren, Mass.—411 bushels Oats, 15,230 pounds Hay and 3,600 pounds Straw.
Boston, Mass., and Fort Independence—2,190 bushels Oats, 31,760 pounds Hay and 33,720 pounds Straw.
Fort Preble, Me.—684 bushels Oats, 25,550 pounds Hay and 6,000 pounds Straw.
Fort Sullivan, Me.—121 bushels Oats, 3,892 pounds Hay and 6,203 pounds Straw.

Delivery to be made on the wharves of the respective posts, and payment to be made according to the weight as certified to by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the place of delivery.

Bidders must state separately the price at which they will deliver the Corn, Oats, Hay and Straw called for, at each of the above-named places.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become surety in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid not less than for one post that may be deemed of advantage to the public interests.

Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the forage and straw herein called for at any one or more of the places named herein.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the undersigned, to whom application should be made for additional particulars. By order of Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS, Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Department of the East.

WILLIAM T. HOWELL, Brevet Major and Asst. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. First District, Department of the East.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., (ENTRANCE ON GREENE,) P. O. BOX No. 1,811, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing from the United States, in quantities, the following kinds of ordnance stores, to wit:

100,000 Springfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 58, new.
100,000 Springfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 58, cleaned and repaired.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, new model, calibre 50, new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, old model, calibre 52, new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, accoutrements "Blakeslie's," new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, accoutrements "other models," new.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms—Cash, in United States Government funds. Deliveries will be made at New-York City, and thirty days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Ordnance Stores." For further information apply to the undersigned,

G. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STEAM CUTTERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1869.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July, next, for the construction of four Revenue Steam Cutters of wood or iron, one Propeller and three Side-wheel.

Specifications in detail will be furnished bidders on application in person or by letter to this Department, or to the Collectors of the Customs at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed on the envelope,

"Proposals for Building Revenue Steam Cutters."

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO IRONFOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals indorsed "For Water-pipe," also with name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office, (Rotunda, Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, for the supply of cast-iron water-pipe, as follows:

15,000 feet of 12 inches in diameter;
30,000 feet of 6 inches in diameter; and
4,000 feet of 4 inches in diameter; also
60 branch pipes, 4-way, 12x12x6x6;
30 branch pipes, 3 way, 20x20x6;
40 branch pipes, 3-way, 6x6x4; also
32 tons special castings, and
11 tons stop-cock boxes and covers.

Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
IMMENSE HIT.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN
IN HER GREAT SPECIALTY,
IN HER GREAT SPECIALTY
NANCY SYKES,
NANCY SYKES, IN
DICKENS' MASTERPIECE
DICKENS' MASTERPIECE
OLIVER TWIST,
OLIVER TWIST,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SEE THE CAST.
SEE THE CAST.
IN REHEARSAL—THE CHILD STEALER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,
RECONSTRUCTION OF SINBAD THE SAILOR.
Reappearance of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and HARRY BECKETT.
Third appearance at this establishment of those celebrated Pantomimists,
THE LAURI FAMILY.
Reëngagement of the CLODOCHE TROUPE of FRENCH DANCERS.
GRAND BALLET COMPANY OF THIRTY-SIX YOUNG LADIES.
NEW-YORK FEMALE DRUM CORPS.
BURLESQUE BOSTON JUBILEE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS and EVERY EVENING during the week,
and SATURDAY MATINEE,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR,
MISS FANNY MORANT,
In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled
ENOCH ARDEN,

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. W. H. WHALLEY. LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JACK SHEPHERD. BRICKLAYER OF LAMBETH.

FRIDAY EVENING annual benefit of the officers, ushers and doorkeepers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE MOST ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE SUMMER RESORT.
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY,
the greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JULY 7, AT 8.

1. March, "Wedding".............................Matzka
2. Overture "Elizabeth"...........................Rossini
3. Waltz, "Promotionen"...........................Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie, "Masaniello"....................Auber
5. Overture "Le Nozze di Figaro"....................Mozart
6. Air with Variations, solo for cornet.............Rode

MR. J. LEVY.

7. Waltz, "Telegramme".............................Strauss
8. Grand Fantasie "Puritani".......................Bellini
9. Overture, "Martha"..............................Flotow
10. Polka, "Levy-Athen"............................Levy

MR. J. LEVY.

11. Galop, "Thunder Storm".........................Sekat
12. Selection, "Genevieve de Brabant"....Offenbach

ADMISSION 35 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, $2.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

THE TURF.

GREAT TROTTING RACE

ON THE FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND, MONDAY, JULY 12, AT 3 P. M.

Proprietor's purse, $2,500, mile heats, three in five, in harness. D. Pfifer enters b. m. Lady Thorn. M. Roden enters b. m. American Girl.

J. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SORREL CHESTNUT MARE, fifteen hands high, that does trot in three minutes; warranted sound, kind and gentle; a lady can drive her; to be sold low, as the owner has no use for her. Also, a new top-carriage, harness, whip, blankets, &c.; a good chance to get a first-class turnout cheap. Address W. MILLER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WILL SELL A SPLENdid family bay horse, fully warranted sound and kind, stylish and prompt, well broke, free from tricks, seven years old, long black tail and mane; a good reliable horse for coupe or wagon. Address HUDSON, Box No. 2,228 Post Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STATIONERY.—THE PROPRIETOR OF A house established for a number of years in this City is desirous of forming a connection with a gentleman possessing a large acquaintance, and who can influence the business of banks, insurance companies and others; a knowledge of the business not absolutely necessary; a young man of respectability, energy and influence preferred; all communications will be considered strictly confidential, which must be in the name of the writer. Address

STATIONER, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, JR.,
T. COMAN,
G. W. DITCHETT,
Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the 4th District of the State of New-York, comprising the 3d, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards of the City of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 31 Chambers-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 19th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the SPECIAL TAXES on BUSINESSES, TRADES and PROFESSIONS, and the taxes on CARRIAGES, BILLIARD-TABLES, GOLD WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

ALFRED PLEASONTON, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM B. MILES, late of the town of North Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of business of William A. Miles, No. 59 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated JUNE 12, 1869.

MARTHA M. MILES, Executrix.
WILLIAM A. MILES,
CHARLES H. BAILEY, Executors.

je16-law6mW*

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

PRIVATE COMPLAINTS SPEEDILY and effectually cured without mercury or detention from business. Lost manhood permanently restored; twenty years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City; office No. 120 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. H. D. GRINDLE, M. D.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvis, viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

THE CUBAN RINGLEADERS.

Colonels Byron and Ryan Concealed at the Whitney House.

Trial of General Goicuria—The Populace Anxious to get hold of the Government Witnesses, French and David—A Disgusted Recruit Pronounces the Expedition a Fraud and a Farce.

The Cuban movement still forms one of the current topics of interest in this City, despite the probably fatal reverses which have fallen on the revolutionary cause. Fresh and important particulars concerning the recently captured expedition and its leaders develop themselves daily, both in private and official circles, and become the absorbing subject of discussion for the time being.

COLONELS RYAN AND BYRON IN THE CITY.

Among the information which is likely to cause the greatest consternation is the announcement that Colonel RYAN and Colonel BYRON have been secreted in this City for several days past, the latter since his escape from the Navy-yard, and the former subsequently to his flight from the revenue cutters on Long Island. There is good reason for supposing that Colonel BYRON has been boarding at the Whitney House, corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street, and that he has escaped detection by the Marshal's officers by the vigilance and caution which his friends have exercised. It is also known that he is almost daily visited at his rooms by some of his most intimate fellow-adventurers, including Colonel RYAN, who has called on him in a disguise, which is said to be very complete. Among other things he has sacrificed his long black hair, so as to avoid being identified. Colonel BRYON is also in communication with prominent members of the Cuban Junta, who have lately held frequent interviews with him at his hotel.

THE PROSECUTION OF GENERAL GOICURIA.

Considerable excitement centres around the case of General DOMINGO GOICURIA, whose examination was commenced before Commissioner BETTS yesterday afternoon. He is accused of violating the sixth section of the Neutrality laws of 1818, in having fitted out a hostile expedition in this City for the invasion of a country at peace with this country. His examination was conducted by Assistant District-Attorney BELL for the Government, and by Mr. LOUGHREY for the defence. A large number of spectators were assembled in the Court-room, mostly composed of friends of, and sympathisers with the accused. The testimony which was elicited from the witnesses was exceedingly interesting.

The first person called was Albert H. Winslow, who said that he was a United States Deputy Marshal, in which capacity he arrested General Goicuria on board the steamer *Catherine Whiting*, on Monday, the 28th of June; she was lying in the Bay, about a mile below Governor's Island, at the time; witness visited her with some other persons on board the tugboat *Easton*; General Barlow was present when the arrest was made; the warrant was issued by the latter officer.

TESTIMONY OF THE "INFORMER."

Henry W. French, the "informer," was next examined. On appearing on the stand he was received with hisses from the spectators, but the noise was summarily suppressed by the Court at the request of Marshal Barlow. The objectionable witness testified that he recently resided at Bridgeport, Conn.; he knew General Goicuria; saw him on several occasions during the last six or eight weeks; first saw him at No. 71 Broadway, at the office of the Cuban "Joint" (Junta) Committee; became acquainted with his name through parties that came there and inquired for him; was placed there by Colonel Ryan. At this point the question was asked as to the object of his visits, which was objected to and ruled out by the Court.

The witness then continued as follows: Saw Goicuria when I first went there, in the private room of the Committee; went in there to tell him that parties outside wished to see him; saw him there every day; he usually occupied the interior room; persons coming there inquired for General Goicuria; did not see him for some time after Colonel Ryan's arrest; subsequently saw him on board the steamer *Catherine Whiting*; I was in the habit of receiving orders from him; he told me on one occasion to go to Spencer & Co., in Beekman-street, hardware merchants, and order them to hold certain goods until such time as he should want them; I made purchases for Ryan; bought emory paper, gun oil, gun wrenches, saws, files, &c.; know Colonel Byron; saw him at No. 71 Broadway; never saw him in conversation with Goicuria; I was intrusted with the purchasing of goods by Colonel Ryan; Goicuria never asked me anything about the purchases.

On cross-examination French deposed: Am a mechanic; have worked at various places; became acquainted with Colonel Ryan in June last; no one employed me to enlist; I was first induced to give information about Ryan and his friends on Thursday afternoon in Jersey City; Wheeler spoke to me about it; he took me on one side and told me that I was a young man and ought to know better than to get into a fandango; he told me to let the expedition drop; Wheeler never offered me anything for my information; I went with him to Mr. Craig's office; Mr. Craig is a lawyer; I told him that I would state what I knew about the expedition; I made up my mind to take Wheeler's advice; I did not remain in the service of Colonel Ryan for the purpose of finding out what he did and then exposing him; he never gave me any money to buy anything; he never paid me for my trouble while I was with him; when I saw that the thing must fall through and everybody be "gobbled" up, I made up my mind to get out the best way I could; I wasn't paid a cent; I wasn't paid anything for my testimony; I am supported now by Mr. Bangs; he gives me money enough to get my victuals with; Wheeler is in Mr. Bangs' employ; Mr. Bangs had nothing to do with persuading me to do right.

On the redirect, French deposed: I enlisted at No. 638 Broadway, under Captain Peters; Colonel Ryan sent me down to No. 71 Broadway; I was ordered to go to Jersey City; we crossed over the ferry in squads; we remained there over night and returned the next day to the Casino, in Houston-street; the terms of my enlistment were that I should receive $30 a month in gold, payable in advance, and that I should get $1,000 in gold at the end of the revolution.

TESTIMONY OF THE ALLEGED "SPANISH SPY."

Henry W. Davies, the reputed "Spanish spy," was the third witness called. He testified as follows: I saw General Goicuria on board the *Whiting* on the day previous to his arrest; I had no conversation with him; he was not then known as General Goicuria; he was introduced to me by Captain Greenwood as the purser of the steamer; he said that he was going to Galveston; the vessel's cargo consisted of bales of hay, barrels of mess pork, barrels of hard bread, coffee, whisky, sugar, hammocks and several other articles, among which was a pontoon bridge; the *Whiting* was lying at anchor about a mile from the Battery; the first time I saw her she had lights; I watched her till 3:30 o'clock on Sunday morning; the night was very dark; I saw a tug come alongside her, after which the lights on both vessels were extinguished; I noticed several tugs standing down the Bay in the direction of the Narrows; one of them carried about fifty men; I boarded the *Whiting* about eleven o'clock on Sunday morning; I found Gen. Goicuria, Captain Greenwood and about thirty men belonging to the crew on board; she had no passengers; when Goicuria was taken aft he brought a black satchel along which he said was his, and which he opened at General Barlow's solicitation; I subsequently found a trunk on the tugboat *H. M. Cool*, at the Navy-yard, which I believed to be the property of Goicuria; I found in it a map and a copy of Upton's Tactics, which were marked with his name; I also discovered several papers in the trunk. (Several papers were shown witness, which he said he recognized as the ones spoken of.) His evidence was here broken off, owing to the late hour.

Mr. LOUGHREG subsequently asked the Court to receive the personal recognizance of his client, but Mr. BELL opposed the motion, saying that General GOICURIA had been given ample time to procure bail, which he apparently refused to offer. The case was finally adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock. The spectators met in the corridor outside of the Court-room after the trial was over, waiting for the appearance of FRENCH, whom they were evidently desirous of chastising or injuring. They were disappointed in their design, however, as the witness made his way out of the building from a back entrance.

BELLIGERENT ADDRESS BY GENERAL GOICURIA.

On Monday afternoon General GOICURIA was visited at Ludlow-street Jail by a procession of Cubans, who gave him a flattering ovation. He was allowed to stand on the outside of the jail, where he made the following address to his countrymen:

CUBANS AND FRIENDS: Welcome to all. If Spanish gold has corrupted American officials this time to stay us in our mission, you must be sure that in this country of liberty we have many friends that will yet help us in our struggles. Have faith in our cause and we shall yet conquer in spite of the world. I promise you that very soon I will accompany you to carry our flag to victory, with its motto to live or die in Cuba. *Adios.*

RELEASE OF BASSORA AND ALFARO.

Señors ALFARO and BASSORA, the two prominent members of the Cuban Junta Committee, who were lately captured on tug boats, were yesterday brought before a United States Commissioner, when they gave bail in $5,000 each for their future appearance.

The Cuban Expedition a Fraud on the Cuban Junta.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is now nearly a month since I saw an advertisement in the New-York *Herald* to the effect that all those who had been soldiers could hear of something to their advantage by calling at No. 636 Broadway. I accordingly visited the so-called "headquarters for the enlistment of fillibusters for Cuba," and was there introduced to a man styling himself Captain JAMES PETERS, who took my name and formally enlisted me as a high private in Colonel RYAN's command to go to Cuba.

I there worked with the whole body faithfully, doing all duties imposed upon me, even to assisting materially in the rescue and release of Colonel RYAN from the hands of the Deputy Marshal. It has been said that RYAN gave the men who imprisoned DOWNEY in the Casino, a $50 note. This is a lie, as none of those who participated in it ever got one cent (excepting 80 cents) at that or any subsequent time from RYAN. Now then I wish to denounce this whole Cuban expedition as not only a *fiasco* but a farce, a planned trick to extort or make money from the wealthy Cubans and others who sympathize with the revolutionary cause. They have not wished to go to Cuba, (that is, some of them have not,) and they, (the officers so-called,) allowed such information to be given as ensued in their capture and imprisonment in Ludlow-street Jail. Respectfully yours, &c., GEORGE ABBOT, No. 31 Leonard-street, New-York City.

THE POWELL EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Risdon's Story Probably a Hoax—Letter Received from Major Powell Since the Date of the Pretended Disaster—Statement of Mrs. Powell.

From the Detroit Tribune, July 5.

A few days since the telegraph reported a startling rumor, from some point in the far West, that Major POWELL and the whole of his party, engaged in an exploring and scientific expedition upon the Colorado River, had all been lost with the exception of a single individual. On Friday night the telegraph furnished what purports to be the particulars of the loss, said to have been narrated by one JOHN A. RISDON, the sole survivor of the expedition, at Springfield, Ill., to Governor PALMER, and so minute is he in the details of his statement, as to have led to a general belief in their truthfulness.

In the telegraphic reports as published in the Chicago papers of Saturday morning, purporting to give the statement as rendered to Governor PALMER, there are evidences of untrustworthiness which may be detected, and which become more glaring when real facts become known, so that we are justified in saying that the report of this man RISDON, beyond all reasonable doubt, is a tissue of fabrications from beginning to end.

Mrs. POWELL, the wife of Major POWELL, the head of the expedition, is now in this city spending the season of her husband's absence with her father, Mr. DEAN, of the firm of BUHL & Co., and from her we gather facts that utterly falsify this story. The leading features of RISDON's statement are as follows: That he joined Major POWELL's party July 10, 1865, at La Salle, Ill.; that on the 7th or 8th of May of this Spring the party, consisting of about twelve individuals, reached the Colorado River; that on the 16th or 18th of May the whole party, with the exception of RISDON, in attempting to cross the Colorado River in a large bark canoe, near some rapids, were lost; that he remained some days in the vicinity endeavoring to find the remains of some of the party but failed to do so; that then taking the "two teams belonging to the party" he started for civilization and reached a post on Red River about June 1.

Now the facts which prove the utter unreliability of this story, as obtained from Mrs. POWELL, are as follows: This is the third season that Major POWELL has been engaged in these explorations, and Mrs. POWELL has heretofore accompanied her husband in all his travels, passing the last Winter in the mountains with him and his party. She knows by name every member of the party. His present expedition is composed of the same individuals that were with him last Summer and Winter. Among them there was no such man as JOHN A. RISDON, or any person bearing the names given in the Chicago papers of Saturday as composing the party and as lost. Major POWELL's first expedition was in 1867, and consequently he could not have enlisted any man in it as long ago as July, 1865, when RISDON says he joined it. Again. RISDON says they were all drowned on the 16th or 18th of May, in the Colorado River. Mrs. POWELL has a letter from her husband, dated Green River Station, on the Pacific Railroad, May 22, saying that he expected to start about the 25th, and the Chicago *Tribune*, of May 29, published a letter from him, dated May 24, two days later, from the same Station, giving an account of what the party proposed to do, some eight days after RISDON drowns them hundreds of miles away on the Colorado. Again, there was not an animal connected with the expedition, the party relying wholly upon the boats for transportation, as the expedition was to be confined wholly to regions accessible by streams; hence there were no "two teams" for Mr. RISDON to bring away. Further, the party only consisted of twelve or fifteen men, and it would be difficult in that number to find twenty-five to put into a "bark canoe" to cross a river and be swallowed up.

The foregoing facts are alone sufficient to prove RISDON's story an entire fabrication, and to have been gotten up for a sensation, but there are several others that might be named, showing its extreme improbability. Major POWELL is a man of much experience in exploring expditions, this being his third season, and his party is chiefly composed of men who have been with him in most of his former travels, and, with a few exceptions, are men of culture and fine scholarship. Major POWELL is a man of extreme care in all his movements, and there is nothing of the foolhardiness about him or his men that would prompt them to trust the whole party at one time in a "bark canoe" to cross dangerous rapids. It is only a few weeks since he was in Chicago, and there had his boats made expressly for his expedition, each of them having air-tight compartments of six feet in length at each end, as a preventative against any foundering in case they should accidentally be thrown into any rapids. It is not, therefore, likely that he would have occasion to trust his whole party in a single "bark canoe." Major POWELL did not expect to make the Colorado until September. They were to embark at Green River Station, on the Pacific Railroad, and spend June, July and August in explorations upon Green River, which is a branch of the Colorado. From these facts, and others that might be given, we think the friends of those connected with the expedition need feel no uneasiness as to their safety. Neither need there be uneasiness for want of later news from the party themselves, as they took ten months' provisions, thinking it might be that time before they again emerged into the limits of civilization, although Major POWELL thought they might come out late in the Fall. Mrs. POWELL says she shall feel no fear if she has no further word from her husband for ten months. The telegraph tells us that Major POWELL's mother, who lives in Wheaton, Ill., has a letter from him dated May 28, and does not credit the story at all.

A Card from Mrs. Powell—She Looks Upon the Story as a Fabrication.

DETROIT, Saturday, July 3, 1869.

To the Editor of the Detroit Post:

As the reports in circulation concerning the disaster to the "Powell Exploring Expedition" are calculated to give uneasiness to many friends, I think it is well, perhaps, for me to state that I look upon the whole story as a fabrication. I have accompanied my husband, Professor J. W. POWELL, commander of the expedition, for the past two years, and have but recently left the party. No person bearing the name of JOHN A. RISDON has ever been connected with it. The names he gives of the members of the party are, without a single exception, false.

His statement that he saw the whole party destroyed on the 8th of May, must be untrue, as I have letters up the 22d of May, and the Chicago *Tribune* publishes a letter dated 24th of May.

To one at all acquainted with the plans, aims and minutiæ of the expedition, the whole story is glaringly false, and betrays entire ignorance of the matter. It is not the intention of the expedition to reach the "Great Canyon," or to attempt its exploration until some time in September.

The months of June, July and August are to be spent in doing preliminary work. In addition to the work of making collections in Geology and Natural History, their object is to determine the latitude, longitude and altitude of various points of interest on the route, and to make observations on the climate. It is obvious that to accomplish this work, their progress must be quite slow. It will be remembered that in a former communication he (Mr. JOHN A. RISDON) made the absurd statement that the whole party were lost when 500 miles from civilization. It will be readily seen, from the few facts I have given, how little reliance can be placed on any statement he may make.

I may add that the party were without horses or mules. The idea of taking a pack-train had been abandoned, and they were to rely solely upon the boats. MRS. J. W. POWELL.

THE GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO.

Remarkable Voyage by an Exploring Expedition in 1867—An Interesting Narrative.

From the Chicago Times, July 5.

The reported loss of the Powell exploring expedition, on the Colorado River, will revive public interest in the subjoined account of the remarkable voyage through the "great canyon" of that stream in 1867, by a citizen of Kenosha, Wis. It will be seen from this account that the Powell expedition, at the time of the alleged disaster, could not have been on the Colorado River:

To General Wm. J. Palmer, Director of Surveys, Kansas Pacific Railway:

SIR: The railroad survey now in progress under your direction has afforded many opportunities for acquiring valuable additions to our geographical knowledge of the unexplored regions of the far West, from original sources not accessible to ordinary map compilers.

Mining prospectors within the last twenty years, more adventurous even than the noted trappers of the Rocky Mountains, have hardly left a mountain slope unvisited or a water-course unexamined over the wide expanse extending from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Could the varied and adventurous experience of these mountain men be brought into an accessible form, we should know nearly as much of these western wilds as we now do of the old settled portions of the country.

Among the geographical problems remaining for the longest time unsolved was the actual character of the stupendous chasms or canyons through which the Colorado of the West cleaves its way from its snowy sources to its exit into the California Gulf. Within the last ten years public attention has been frequently directed to this subject, and various Government expeditions have imparted reliable information in reference to the upper and lower course of this remarkable river. Lieutenant IVES, in 1857-58, made a satisfactory exploration of the navigable portion of the Colorado, extending from its mouth to the Big Canyon, and since then a regular line of light draft boats have been successfully traversing these inland waters. Still, the great canyon remained a myth; its actual length, the character of the stream, the nature of its banks, and the depth of its vertical walls, were subjects for speculation, and afforded a fine field for exaggerated description, in which natural bridges, cavernous tunnels, and fearful cataracts naturally formed a prominent feature. Now, at last, we have a perfectly authentic account of the character of this great canyon of the Colorado, derived from the lips of a man who actually traversed its formidable depths, and, fortunately for science, still lives to detail his trustworthy observations of this most remarkable voyage. Happening to fall in with this man during my recent stay of a few days at Hardyville, on the Colorado, I drew from him the following connected statement, in answer to direct questions carefully written at the time:

NARRATIVE.

JAMES WHITE, now living at Callville, on the Colorado, formerly from Kenosha, Wis., was induced to join a small prospecting party in search of gold washings in the San Juan region, west of the Rocky Mountains. The original party was composed of four men, under command of a Captain BAKER. This party left Fort Dodge on the 13th of last April, and, after crossing the Plains, completed their outfit for San Juan country in Colorado City, leaving that place on the 20th of May. Proceeding by the way of South Park and the Upper Arkansas, they crossed the Rocky Mountains, passing round the headwaters of the Rio Grande, till they reached the Animas branch of the San Juan River. Here their prospecting for gold commenced, and being only partially successful, they continued still further to the west, reaching the Dolores and Mancos branches. The latter stream was followed down to the main valley of the San Juan, when they crossed over to the left bank, and followed down the valley 200 miles. At this point the San Juan River enters a cañyon, to avoid which they again crossed to the right bank, and struck across a mountain range for the Colorado. In a distance of 50 miles, over a very rugged country, they reached this latter stream, or rather its main eastern branch, Grand River, being still above the junction of Green River—the united waters of which two streams go to form the Colorado proper. At the point where they first struck the river, its steep, rocky banks were inaccessible, and they accordingly followed up the stream in search of a place where water could be procured. At an estimated distance of twelve miles they came upon a side canyon, down which they succeeded in descending, with their animals, and procuring a supply of water. They camped at the bottom of this ravine on the night of the 23d of August, and on the morning of the 24th started to ascend the right bank to the table land above. In making the ascent they were attacked by Indians, and Captain BAKER, being in advance, was killed at the first fire. The two remaining men, JAMES WHITE and HENRY STROLE, after ascertaining the fate of their comrade, fought their way back into the canyon, and, getting beyond the reach of the Indians, hastily unpacked their animals, securing their arms and a small stock of provisions, and proceeded on foot down the canyon to the banks of the Grand River. Here they constructed a raft of dry cotton wood, composed of three sticks ten feet in length and eight inches in diameter; these were securely tied together by lariat ropes, and, having stowed away their provisions and arms, they embarked at midnight on their adventurous voyage. The following morning, being the 25th of August, they made a landing, repaired their raft by some additional pieces of light cedar, and continued on their course.

The river here was about 200 yards wide, flowing regularly at a rate of two and a half to three miles per hour. At this estimate they reached the mouth of Green River, and entered the main Colorado thirty miles from the point of starting. Below the junction the stream narrows and is confined between perpendicular rocky walls, gradually increasing in elevation. At an estimated distance of forty miles from the mouth of Green River, they passed the mouth of the San Juan, both streams being here hemmed in by perpendicular walls. From this point the canyon was continuous, with only occasional breaks formed by small side canyons, equally inaccessible with the main chasm. Still they experienced no difficulty in continuing their voyage and were elated with the prospect of soon reaching the settlements on the Colorado below the great canyon.

On the 28th, being the fourth day of their journey, they encountered the first severe rapids, in passing one of which HENRY STROLE was washed off, and sank in a whirlpool below. The small stock of provision was also lost, and when WHITE emerged from the foaming rapids, he found himself alone, without any provisions, and with gloomy prospects ahead for accomplishing his adventurous journey. His course now led through the Big Canyon, and was a succession of rapids, blocked up with masses of rock, over which his frail raft thumped and whirled so that he had to adopt the precaution of tying himself fast to the rocking timbers. In passing over one of the rapids his raft parted, and he was forced to hold on to the fragments by main strength till he effected a landing below in a shallow eddy, where he succeeded in repairing his raft, and started again. The mouth of the Colorado Chiquito was passed on the fourth day, in the evening, the general appearance of which was particularly noticed, as he was here entangled in an eddy for two hours, till rescued, as he says, "by the direct interposition of Providence." The course of the river was noted as very crooked, with sharp turns, the view on every side being shut in by the bleak, precipitous walls of "white sandrock." These walls presented a smooth, perpendicular surface above the water level, and showed a distinct line of the high-water mark 30 to 40 feet above the stream. His estimate of the average height of the canyon was 3,000 feet, the upper edge of which flared out about half way from the bottom, thus presenting a ragged crest. The last two days in the canyon, dark-colored, igneous rock took the place of the white sandstone, which finally showed distinct breaks on either side, till he reached a more open country, containing small patches of bottom land. Here, for the first time on his route, he encountered Indians, from whom he succeeded in procuring a scanty supply of mesquite bread, barely sufficient to sustain life till he reached Callville, on the 8th of September, fourteen days from the starting, during seven of which he had no food of any description.

When finally rescued he presented a pitiful sight; emaciated and haggard with abstinence; his bare feet and legs literally flayed from constant exposure to drenching from water, and the scorching rays of a vertical sun, and his reason almost gone. Being, however, of a naturally strong constitution, he soon recovered his usual health, and is now a stout, thick-set, hearty man. His narrative throughout bears all the evidence of entire reliability, and is sustained by collateral evidence, so that there is no room to doubt that he actually accomplished the journey in the manner and within the time mentioned by him.

CONCLUSIONS.

The following may be summed up as some of the new facts to be derived from this remarkable voyage, as additions to our previous geographical knowledge of the hydrography of the Colorado River:

1. The actual location of the mouth of the San Juan, 40 miles below Green River Junction, and its entrance by a canyon, continuous with that of the Colorado, above and below the point of junction.

2. From the mouth of the San Juan to the Colorado Chiquito, three days' travel in the swiftest portion of the current, allowing a rate four miles per hour for 15 hours, or 60 miles per day, would give an estimated distance of 180 miles, including the most inaccessible portions of the great canyon.

3. From Colorado Chiquito to Callville ten days' travel were expended. As this portion of the route was more open, and probably comprised long stretches of still water, it would not be safe to allow a distance of more than thirty miles per day, or 300 miles for this interval. Thus, the whole distance traveled would amount to 550 miles, or something over 500 miles from the Green River junction to the head of steamboat navigation on the Colorado.

4. The absence of any distinct cataracts or perpendicular falls would seem to warrant the conclusion that in time of high water, by proper appliances in the form of boats, good, resolute men, and provision secured in water-proof bags, the same passage may be safely made, and the actual course of the river mapped out, and its peculiar geological features properly examined.

5. The construction of bridges, by a single span, would be rendered difficult of execution, on account of the usual flaring shape of the upper summit; possibly, however, points might be found where the high mesas come nearer together.

6. The estimated average elevation of the canyon at 3,000 feet is less than that given on the authority of IVES & NEWBERRY, but may be nearer the actual truth, as the result of more continuous observation.

7. The width of the river at its narrowest points was estimated at 100 feet, and the line of high-water mark, 30 to 40 feet above the average stage in August.

8. The long-continued uniformity of the geological formation termed "white sandstone," (probably cretaceous,) is remarkable, but under this term may have been comprised some of the lower stratified formations. The contrast in reaching the dark, igneous rocks was so marked that it could not fail to be noticed.

9. Any prospect for useful navigation up or down this canyon during the season of high water, or transportation of lumber from the upper pine regions, could not be regarded as feasible, considering the long distance, and the inaccessible character of the river banks.

10. No other satisfactory method of exploration, except along the course of the river, could be adopted to determine its actual course, and peculiarly natural features, and JAMES WHITE, as the pioneer of this enterprise, will probably retain the honor of being the only man who has traversed through its whole course the great canyon of the Colorado, and lived to recount his observations on this perilous trip. Respectfully yours, C. C. PARRY, Geologist of the Survey.

HARDYVILLE, Arizona, Jan. 6, 1868.

Kings County Republican General Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee was held at headquarters, in Washington-street, Brooklyn, last evening, Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER, President, in the chair.

A communication was received from the Eighth Ward Republican Association, preferring charges against Mr. W. H. N. CADMUS, of that Association and a member of the General Committee, and asking that the General Committee take action on the subject.

A short discussion took place, in which Messrs. REEVE, WEBSTER, RICHARDSON and CADMUS took part; and on motion of Mr. RICHARDSON a special committee of five was appointed to investigate the charges, and report at the next meeting of the General Committee.

The Special Committee consists of Messrs. RICHARDSON, of the Twenty-second Ward; EAMES, of the Nineteenth Ward; GATES, of the Twenty-first Ward; REEVE, of the Fourth Ward, and HIGGINS, of the Twentieth Ward.

The meeting then adjourned.

Casualties in the City.

A fire occurred last night in the basement of No. 266 Broadway, occupied by HUGHES & SCOTT as a liquor saloon. Damage $50.

MICHAEL RYAN, of Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, was thrown from a wagon in Eighth-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, yesterday, and severely injured. Taken home.

RICHARD MCGUIRE, aged 16, of No. 9 Jersey-street, had an arm broken yesterday, while playing in the street. The limb was dressed by Dr. ARMSTRONG.

A slight fire occurred yesterday afternoon in rear of No. 29 Sullivan-street, occupied by C. F. JOHNSON. Damage, $50.

CHARLES KERMASTER was caught in the machinery of MOLLENER & MARTIN's sugar refinery, corner Corlears and Water streets, and had an arm broken.

A boy named CHARLES MCKENNEY, of No. 112 Goerck-street, had two toes severed from his foot by a bar of iron falling on it. Taken home.

THOMAS KERRIGAN, aged 10, of No. 345 Spring-street, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the North River, at the foot of Spring-street.

JOSEPH SHAFFER, of No. 163 Chrystie-street, was run over by car No. 32 of the Second-avenue line, when he sustained severe injuries. Taken home.

End of the Wilson Family Imbroglio.

The inquest in the case of alleged poisoning of ROBERT WILSON before Coroner WHITE, at Hoboken, was resumed last night.

Professor DOREMUS was called, and testified that he had made a thorough analysis of the stomach of the deceased, ROBERT WILSON, and found no evidence of poison whatever.

Doctors BENSON and CHABERT testified that they had made the *post-mortem* examination, and found the lungs in a very decayed condition, and adhering to the walls of the chest. Also that the kidneys were very much enlarged from the excessive use of ardent spirits. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict fully exonerating Mr. ISAAC WILSON and family from all blame, and to the effect that deceased died from disease of the kidneys.

Killed by Lightning While Bathing.

On Saturday evening last, FRANK DURST, of No. 827 First-street, MAX WERNER, of No. 741 Second-avenue, and FREDERICK WEBER, of No. 322 First-avenue, visited Hunter's Point, and entered the river to bathe. While thus engaged, a violent thunder-storm passed over them and the first named was killed and the others stunned by a bolt of lightning, which struck DURST directly on the forehead. The others reached the shore with difficulty; the body of DURST floated down the river and was found the next day at Tenth-street, Hunter's Point, and an inquest held. The verdict rendered was in accordance with the facts narrated. The forehead of DURST was much bruised.

Serious Charges Against a Chief of Police.

Serious charges were preferred by Alderman HOGAN, of Hudson City, and placed in the hands of the Chairman of the Police Committee of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday morning, against Mr. ROBINSON, the Chief of Police of Hudson City. It seems that the parties with a number of friends were at a chowder party in a saloon in that city, when an altercation arose between the Chief and Alderman HOGAN, in the midst of which, it is alleged, the Chief drew a revolver and threatened to shoot the Alderman, and created a general disturbance. The affair will be fully investigated.

Destructive Fire Near Rahway, N. J.

A fire occurred yesterday at BLOODGOOD's woolen factory, near Rahway, about 9 o'clock. The stock-house was saved by the Rahway firemen. The loss is estimated at about $30,000; partially covered by insurance. A defective flue is said to have been the origin of the fire. Two individuals were run over and had their legs broken by the engines.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

A game of base ball was played on the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, between the Continental Bank Note Company's engravers and the printers of the same establishment. The engravers were the winners by a score of 48 against 42.

MICHAEL MORRIS, a laborer residing in Hoboken, while at work at the corner of Beekman and Cliff streets, accidentally lost his hold on a crow-bar, fell to the street, and a cart passing at the moment passed over him inflicting slight injuries.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the third floor at No. 216 Mott-street, occupied by NEIL DOTY as a dwelling, doing a damage of $100. The damage to the building, which is owned by D. SLEVIEN, was about the same.

New-Jersey.

The Newark internal revenue receipts during June for Essex County, and the townships of Harrison and Kearney, Hudson County, were as follows: Sales of stamps for manufactured tobacco, $14,598 72; for cigars, $5,002; for beer, $33,446 85; income, special and other taxes, $7,188 60.

The closing exercises of the Misses BUCKNELL's boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J., held recently, was well attended, and they reflected great credit upon the institution. They consisted of recitations from Scriptures, dialogues, music, the presentation of diplomas, and an address by Rev. Dr. E. S. PORTER, of Brooklyn, in which that gentleman paid a well-deserved compliment to the young ladies. The diplomas were presented by one of the principals with a few very appropriate and beautiful parting words.

Dr. PETRIE, of Elizabeth, who is charged with dealing in counterfeit stamps yesterday waived an examination before Commissioner WHITEHEAD at Newark, and was held to bail.

A man named HENRY LORING was struck and literally torn to pieces on the 5th, by a locomotive attached to an extra train of the Erie Railway at the Hobokus (N. J.) Depot. The train was run around a sharp curve and into the depot, which was thronged with persons, in a reckless manner. No inquest was held on the body.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6—11 A. M.
Consols opened at 92⅞@93 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 81⅛; Erie Railway Shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 6—11 A. M.
COTTON—The market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 2d inst., since the last report, have been 22,000 bales.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6—1 P. M.
Consols, 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 81⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 6—1 P. M.
BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 4d. ₱ cental for California White, and 9s. 2d.@9s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western.
PROVISIONS—Lard is declining, the last sales being at 70s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 62s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Cheese, 66s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.
PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Tuesday, July 6.
Cotton opens quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 6—2 P. M.
TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet, but firm.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6—4:30 P. M.
Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty bonds dull at 81⅛. Stocks steady; Erie, 19½; Illinois, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 6—4:30 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed a shade easier. Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—California White Wheat, 10s. 5d. ₱ cental.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.
Tallow, 44s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil firm. Refined Petroleum firmer at 1s. 6¼d. ₱ gallon. Sugar quiet and steady, both on the spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch Standard afloat 28s. 9d.@29s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, July 6.
Petroleum firm at 48¼f. for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 6—Evening.
BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 3d. ₱ cental.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, July 6—Evening.
United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 86⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 6.
Bourse quiet. Rentes, 70 francs 27 centimes.

HAVRE, Tuesday, July 6—Evening.
Cotton closed quiet for both stock on spot and afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, July 6.
FLOUR active and higher at $4 75@$5 30 for Spring Extras. WHEAT firmer and higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 32@$1 33½; No. 2 at $1 29. CORN active and higher; sales of No. 1 at 73½c.; No. 2 at 73c.@73½c. No. 2, buyer July, 75c. OATS dull; sales of No. 2 at 64½c.@65c. RYE dull and nominal at $1 05@$1 06 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES dull and nominal at 93c.@95c. Mess PORK, $33; Hams, 18c.@16½c.; Short Rib Middles, 16c.; Sides, 15½c.@15¾c.; Dry Salted Shoulders, loose, 12c.@12½c. LARD, 19c.@19½c. CATTLE firm and steady at $4 50@$4 75 for Cows; $7 50@$7 75 for good to extra. LIVE HOGS dull and weak at $8@$8 25 for common; $8 62@$9 25 for good to choice. FREIGHTS dull. RECEIPTS for three days—4,500 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 25,500 bushels Wheat, 34,200 bushels Corn, 52,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, July 6.
TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR firm; Spring Superfine, $4 75@$5; Extra, $5 10@$5 75; Double Extra, $5 50@$6 75; Treble Extra to Fancy, $7 50@$9 75. WHEAT dull at $1 15@$1 16 for No. 2; $1 18 for No. 1. CORN in bulk, 68c. for Sound; Mixed, in sacks, 80c.; Prime to Choice Yellow, 81c.@84c.; Prime to Choice White, 88c.@91c. OATS dull; Mixed, 66c.@67½c.; White, 68c. WHISKY quiet at 93c. PROVISIONS dull. PORK, $33. BACON, 14c. for Shoulders; 17¼c.@17½c. for Clear Rib; 18c. for Clear Sides; Clear Sides, buyer July, 18¼c. LARD heavy at 19c.@19½c. for Tierce; 21c. for Keg. CATTLE dull at $3 50@$6 50. Live HOGS firm at $7 25@$9 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 6.
FLOUR—Sales, 640 bbls. No. 2 City-ground Spring at $6 50. WHEAT—Sales of the day 87,000 bushels, opening at $1 35 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 36½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, advancing to $1 39 for No. 2 Spring, and closed with sales of No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, on spot and to arrive, at $1 36½@$1 37. CORN quiet and firm at 78c. for No. 2 Mixed. OATS—Sales, 23,000 bushels at 69½c.; most holders ask 70c. BARLEY, $1 46. RYE nominal. HIGHWINES quiet. Canal FREIGHTS to New-York—Wheat 13c., Corn 11c., Oats 7½c. RECEIPTS for the last seventy-two hours—Flour, 17,080 bbls.; Wheat, 170,575 bushels; Corn, 250,490 bushels; Oats, 88,625 bushels. Canal EXPORTS for the last seventy-two hours—Wheat, 207,900 bushels; Corn, 52,245 bushels.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 6.
FLOUR 25c. higher; sales 2,000 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT held at $1 50 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club; sales early of car lots at $1 48. CORN dull; sales 4,500 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 82c. RYE quiet. PEAS quiet. CORNMEAL, $1 75 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$28 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—On Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 7½c.; Rye, 8c., to New-York; Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—40,000 bushels Wheat, 18,200 bushels Corn, 2,700 bushels Rye, 7,300 bushels Peas, 3,025,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—65,800 bushels Wheat, 1,410,000 feet Lumber.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 6.
With a supply of CATTLE nearly 1,000 head short that of last week, and the average quality much inferior, the market opened buoyant. The highest price realized was 9c.@9¼c. for heavy Kentucky Steers. The top price realized for choice butchering Steers was 8¾c., while good sold down to 8¼c.@8½c. Lighter stock brought 7⅞c.@8c. Stockers are dull, and a few State sold down to 5½c., and fresh, 6c.@6¼c. Some Texans were taken East at 6½c.@7½c. SHEEP and LAMBS, with a falling off in receipts, rule steady. Sheep, 4½c.@6c. Good Lambs, 9c@10c. HOGS—The home and Eastern demand is good, and the receipts have increased. The market was firm at last week's prices, with an upward tendency. Heavy Illinois, 9⅝c.@10½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 6.
COTTON selling slowly at 34½c.@35¼c. for Middlings. Quercitron BARK nominal; No. 1 at $47. FLOUR inactive and market without decided change; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extras, $5 37½@$5 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $6@$7; Pennsylvania do., $6@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $7@$8; Fancy, $9@$10. WHEAT inactive; Red, $1 38@$1 47; Amber, $1 50; White, $1 65@$1 75. RYE, $1 33@$1 35. CORN very quiet; sales, 5,000 bushels; Yellow, 93c.@94c.; Mixed Western, 87c.@90c. OATS steady at 75c.@77c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS—Small business and unchanged. PETROLEUM unchanged. WHISKY, 94c.@$1 05.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 6.
FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 75@$4 90; Extra, $5@$5 40; Family, $5 65@$6. WHEAT firmer at $1 25@$1 30. CORN firm at 72c.@73c. for Mixed, and 75c. for White. OATS advancing; sales at 67c.@69c. for No. 2 and No. 1. RYE quiet at $1 10 for No. 2, and $1 15 for No. 1. WHISKY firm at 93c., but 94c. was asked. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK $32 50. Bulk Shoulders, 12¾c.; Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Rib, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. BACON quiet at 14c.@14¼c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Rib Sides; 18c. for Clear Sides. LARD held at 19c. for City. COTTON firm at 33c. for Middling. EXCHANGE steady at 1-10@¼ ₱ cent discount. MONEY still tight.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, July 6.
COTTON nominal; Middlings, 32½c.@33c.; sales 112 bales; receipts, 224 bales; exports, 1,330 bales. GOLD, 136¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 159¼; New-York sight, ½ premium. FLOUR—Superfine unchanged; Double Extra, $6 25@$6 35; Treble Extra weaker at $6 50. CORN—White, $1 05. OATS, 73c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY, $27 for Prime. PORK, $34 50. BACON, 14¾c. for Shoulders, and 18¼c.@18⅝c. for Sides. LARD—Tierce, 20c.; keg, 21½c. SUGAR nominal. WHISKY, $1. COFFEE—Fair, 14½c.@15¼c.; Prime, 16½c.@16¼c.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, July 6.
FLOUR dull; Double Extra White Wheat, $6 75. WHEAT firmer; Amber, $1 44@$1 45; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 74@$1 75. CORN advancing; No. 1, 76½c.; No. 2, 74c. OATS advancing; sales at 67c. for Michigan. RYE active and scarce. BARLEY inactive. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 2,800 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 6.
FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT firm at $1 34 for No. 1, $1 30 for No. 2. OATS firm at 60c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at 71c. for No. 2. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. GRAIN FREIGHTS nominally 5c. to Buffalo, 9c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 150,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 6.
COTTON quiet and steady; Low Middlings, 33½c.; Middlings, 34c.@34½c. FLOUR dull; prices unchanged. WHEAT steady; Prime New Red, $1 60@$1 70. CORN—Mixed, 95c.@96c. OATS dull. Mess PORK quiet at $34. BACON quiet and firm; Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Rib, 18½c.@18¾c.; Shoulders, 15c. HAMS, 22c. LARD dull at 20c. WHISKY scarce and in demand at $1 03@$1 05.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, July 6.
BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 67 head; no special change in prices; sales of Extra at $12 75@$13; First Quality, $12@$12 50; Second Quality, $11@$11 50; Third Quality, $10@$10 75. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 2,632 head; good lots of Lambs were sold at $6@$8 ₱ head: Yearlings at an average price of $5; sales moderate.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 6.
FLOUR—Superfine, $4 25. WHEAT—Red, $1 15@$1 25. CORN—Shelled, in bulk, 66c. OATS, 70c. TOBACCO—Sales 197 hhds. at $4 25@$13 75. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $33. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 19½c. HIGHWINES firm at 93c.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 6.
COTTON quiet at 32½c.@33c. Receipts for two days, 40 bales; exports, 36 bales. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $5@$5 50. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 40. PORK, $34 50. LARD, 20c.@21c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Sides, 18¾c.; CORN, 92c.@93c. OATS, 80c.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, July 6.
COTTON—Nothing was done in the market yesterday or to-day; receipts, 178 bales; exports, 572 bales; market nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, July 6.
Spirits of TURPENTINE, 39c. RESIN unchanged; Strained, $1 65. Crude TURPENTINE steady. TAR steady. COTTON, 31½c.

DETROIT, Tuesday, July 6.
FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT advanced 2c.; Extra White Winter, $1 76; No. 1 White, $1 55; No. 2 White, $1 37@$1 38.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, July 6.
COTTON firmer; sales, 100 bales; Middlings, 33c.; receipts, 122 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 6.
COTTON market flat and lower; sales, 8 bales; receipts, 45 bales; Middlings, 32c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, July 6.
COTTON firm; Middlings, 32½c.; receipts, 83 bales; exports, 221 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 6.
Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 109; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 31¾; Reading Railroad, 49 3-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅛. Gold, 136⅝.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 6—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S.	Cloudy	61
Halifax	N.	Cloudy	64
Portland	N. E.	Clear	67
Boston	N. W.	Clear	70
New-York	N. W.	Clear	74
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	68
Wilmington, Del	N. E.	Cloudy	70
Washington	N. W.	Clear	72
Fortress Monroe	E.	Cloudy	74
Richmond	N. E.	Clear	73
Oswego	W.	Clear	66
Buffalo	S.	Clear	69
Pittsburg		Clear	68
Chicago	S. E.	Cloudy	69
Louisville	N. E.	Clear	73
Mobile	W.	Clear	82
New-Orleans	N. E.	Clear	82
Key West	—	Clear	84
Havana	E.	Clear	84
Augusta, Ga	N. E.	Hazy	80
Savannah	N. E.	Cloudy	79
Charleston	W. S. W.	Cloudy	81

[Advertisement.]

KNOX's hats so attracted notice at the Boston Jubilee that visits from the gentlemen of the Hub have kept No. 212 Broadway crowded. Will KNOX open a branch in the Modern Athens?

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Rhein	June 26	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Colorado	July 7	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Dublin	July 7	New-York	Antwerp.
Russia	July 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Dorian	July 7	New-York	Glasgow.
Samaria	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	July 10	New-York	London.
Cambria	July 10	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Paris	July 10	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	July 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	July 10	New-York	Havre.
FOR BERMUDA, HAVANA, &C.			
Fah-Kee	July 8	New-York	Bermuda.
Columbia	July 8	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	July 8	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	July 10	New-York	Aspinwall.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Russia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Bermuda, by the *Fah-Kee*, close at 9 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 6—*In steamship Hammonia, for Hamburg*—Raphael Cassanova, Schuyler Morrit, S. Hausman and family, Eli Charlier, wife, children and servant, S. C. Perkins and wife, L. Lefevre, wife and child, Aug. Markewitz, A. D. Vatentin, Ad. Schwande, J. C. Raven and children, Cha. A. Herpich, W. W. Tunne, W. Schuster, J. W. Williams, H. W. J. Schmidt, Max Cohen, John A. Muth and son, Ph. Hattemer and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Menges, Mrs. J. P. Schmenger and children, F. Muhlhauser, Ritter John Van Alpenburg, Mrs. Maria Rau, E. Van Laer, B. Haas, Chas Baum, Mrs. Marie Balque, Mrs. Rosa Sprague, Miss Carrie Sprague, Mrs. Bartlett-Nye, Miss S. E. Homans, Miss H. E. Homans, G. H. Homans, J. W. Clark, Mrs. Virginia Purdy, S. Tilton, Miss Louise Weber, Miss Julia Blucher, Miss Helen Bartlett-Nye, Miss Carrie Bartlett-Nye, Mrs. M. M. Hinckley, Miss Grace Hinckley, Henry Steeger, Leon Bernard, B. Hirsch, N. Heisel and lady, Albert Meyer, Albert Herz, Chas. Zaum, Chr. Eberspacher, Fritz Dittler, Martin Meyer, Joh. U. Klein, M. Stavenhagen, Louis Popper, Bern. Barry, Isidor Meyer, Aug. Roos and lady, Miss Babette Roos, B. G. Gumpert, Joseph Kantrowitz, A. Rheude, E. Langhoff, G. Lanata and wife, P. Castruccio, J. Friend and family, F. Schoenemann, lady and infant, O. Lefeldt, J. D. Nelke, N. Gottgen and family, Mrs. J. U. Klein and family, M. R. Schubert, Fritz Kolb, Colonel C. Dickel, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 6—*In steamship Java, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Simons, Mrs. Johns, G. S. Bergen, L. S. Levy, Mr. Nieman and wife, Mr. Byrong, F. Gulliver, J. May, Mrs. Patrick, 3 children and servant, E. C. Bluther, Mr. Hazard, wife and child, F. James, C. Rudolph, Mr. Middleton and wife, G. Cutler, J. Lowitz, Mr. Lipscombe, Mr. Ruszito and wife, Mr. Fashay, wife and daughter, Mrs. Noffatt, Mrs. Jas. Wood, Miss Geddes, Mr. Blogg, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Lung, Mr. Mettre, Miss Lester, Mr. Pooler, Mr. Mofr, D. Berque, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Young, F. Earle, C. White and son, Mr. Fehling, Mr. Weihenmayer, Rev. E. Forbes, Miss May, J. Hopkinson, Mr. Hener, Mr. Richmond, A. Thorndike, Mr. Ferschel, F. Rudolph, Miss Ross, E. Johnson, Mr. Loiquilli, Mr. Brown, wife and 2 children, Mr. Beran, wife and 3 children, Mr. Hennessey, Mr. Milton, J. Wood, Mrs. Ridgeley, Mr. Merrill, Mr. Stevens, Dr. Cox, Miss Lewis, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Booth, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. McKeen, Mr. Hitchcock.

JULY 6—*In steamship Nebraska, from Liverpool.*—E. L. Butterfield, Mary E. Tenny, Miss Genevieve Clark, Mrs. M. C. Hemenway, Miss Harriet Dobins, Arthur Cooper, Mr. White, Dr. A. Slayton and wife.

JULY 6—*In steamship Silesia, from Hamburg.*—Mrs. Dryenfurth and four children, J. Joachimson, Captain W. O. Johnson, Dr. Schieferdecker, George Haeseler, F. de Nyvenkeim, Fritz Walker, Paul Walker, J. E. H. Boissevain, Louis Schumacher, S. Beuthner, wife, son, and domestic; G. Scheuer, Christie Hamann, Louise Preiss, Ferd. Cordua, Jos. Lahner, Louis Bilitz, Susanna Bartholdy, Marie Bellmont, Albert Rosselet, Christie Schirmer, Hermann Sonntag.

JULY 6—*In steamship England, from Liverpool.*—Rev. J. A. Hayes, Rev. Mr. Burnell and wife, Major Salloway, wife and child, Lieutenant C. E. Whalley, W. A. Worden, W. F. Worden, Mrs. Simms, J. P. Furlong, Miss F. Hazen, Miss M. Hazen, Mr. and Mrs. Aspinwall and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wills, Miss E. Wills, Miss A. Maginniss, Charles Gibson, Mr. Wellthorpe, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Andrews, J. F. Kelly, C. Wilson, Mr. Kiewit, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Jenigan.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Miss Kate Holcombe and servant, Miss Ella Holcombe, Mrs. N. E. Solomon, Miss Solomon, C. Grateauss, Dr. W. C. Mulford, S. D. Mulford, H. Gahm, J. C. Holcombe, Wm. Hines and wife, Mrs. J. E. Smith and child, Captain H. G. C. Smith and wife.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 35 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon rises. 2 57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 03 | Gov. Island. 6 52 | Hell Gate.. 8 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 6.

Arrived.

Steamship Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool June 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 770 passengers to Williams & Guion. June 30, lat. 44 13, lon. 47 41, signalized bark Chanticleer, (Br.,) strg. N.; July 2, lat. 42 54, lon. 56 35, passed steamship Pennsylvania, hence for Liverpool; 3d, lat. 41 32, lon. 60 48, passed steamship Union, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Java, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool June 26, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 317 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. June 28, lat. 51 20, lon. 15 57, passed an Inman steamer, bound E.; July 3, lat. 45 09, lon. 55 33, passed ship Sandon, (Br.,) bound W.; 5th, lat. 40 57, lon. 67 08, passed ship Julia, (Br.,) bound W.

Steamship Silesia, (N. G., new,) Trautmann, Hamburg June 23, and Havre 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had variable weather during the entire passage; June 29, lat. 50 11, lon. 20 51, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; July 1, lat. 48 36, lon. 41 32, passed ship Wadsworth, (Br.,) bound E. The S. brings 633 passengers.

Steamship England, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool June 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 692 passengers to National Steamship Co. Experienced strong westerly winds and heavy head sea from the Banks; no date, lat. 44 40, lon. 44 39, passed barks Cruikshank and Iscolla, bound E.

Steamship Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen June 23, via Havre 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah July 3, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamer Relief, Garrison, New-Haven.

Bark Coriolan, (N. G.,) Van Bremen, Bremen 47 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Ruger Bros. Nine children died of measles on the passage; had 4 births; experienced light winds and calms, with much fog.

Bark Nautilus, Hagar, London 42 ds., with mdse. to Chas. L. Wright & Co. Had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage, and has been 20 ds. to the westward of the Banks.

Bark Ada, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Murphy, Amsterdam 42 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. June 19, on the Banks, passed a large quantity of wrecked stuff, consisting of portions of beams with iron knees attached.

Bark George & Johann, (N. G.,) Stockbaur, Bremen 40 ds., in ballast and 160 passengers to master. Had light winds and fogs for the last 20 ds.

Bark H. L. Routh, Rogers, Boston, in ballast. Was towed to the City by the tug Glover.

Brig Wilmington, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Martelle, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer. The W. brings two of the crew of the Br. brig Toyle, wrecked at Lingan on the 16th ult.

Brig Edwin, Allen, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Ann Lindsley, McCalven, of and from Hillsboro, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster for Newark.

Brig J. Means, Merrick, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig F. J. Merryman, Davis, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Mary H. Banks, Waite, Jacksonville, Fla., 7 ds., with lumber to J. W. Russell.

Schr. Prairie Bird, Caldwell, of and from Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. G. C. Curdett, Wright, Rondout, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Jane, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Sardinian, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. G. R. Conover, Robinson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. N. Berry, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Willard, Portland, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Ariadne, Harding, Fall River, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Eliza Pharro, Sherman, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Armada, (of Bear River, N. S.,) Jones, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moller & Thebaud—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Catharine, Davis, Ellsworth, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. John Boynton, Mitchell, Calais, Me., via Providence, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Eugene, Greenlaw, Bangor, with lumber to John G. Moore.

Schr. Effort, Gulliver, Bangor, with lumber to John G. Moore.

Schr. Sarah Gage, Brown, George's Banks, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. S. J. Gilmore, Wescott, Franklin, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Sea Queen, Wooster, Franklin, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Smith, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Rio, Young, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Judge Tenny, Cavanagh, Bangor, with lumber for Jersey City.

Schr. Vintage, Harding, Lubec, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Small, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Prescott, Smith, Portland, Me., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Mora, Hart, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Carrie H. Spofford, Thompson, Deer Isle, with stone to T. Crane.

Schr. July Fourth, Cobb, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. General Banks, Leary, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. San Luis, Cunningham, New-Bedford.
Schr. Maria Hearn, Morrill, Stamford.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Seaman, New-Haven.
Schr. California, Clark, New-Haven.
Schr. E. H. Hubbard, Nash, Gloucester.
Schr. Cabinet, Cook, New-Haven.
Schr. Compromise, Barlow, Taunton.
Schr. Planter, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Iris, Snow, Fall River.
Schr. M. J. Grainer, Holmes, New-Bedford.
Schr. Hydranger, Sheffield, Providence.
Schr. Willard, Caswell, Providence.
Schr. T. P. Buell, Townley, Providence.
Schr. Fakir, Fowler, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Sterling, Davis, Greenport.
Schr. Horace L., Francis, Mystic.
Schr. J. G. Hunington, Jones, Boston.
Schr. Racer, Howard, Northport.
Schr. Julia S. Swan, Arnold, Northport.
Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Morning Light, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Kate, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. New Regulus, Halleck, Fall River.
Schr. Neptune, Taylor, New-London, for Rondout.
Schr. Henrietta, Selsey, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. L. Chase, Decker, Yarmouth.
Schr. Emilie Belle, Kelley, Falmouth.
Schr. Seraph, Wall, Providence.
Schr. Daniel Morris, Hemingway, New-Haven.
Schr. J. P. Ross, Paul, Taunton.
Schr. Z. Snow, Thorndike, Rondout, for Portland.

SAILED—Steamships Hammonia, for Hamburg; Niagara, for Richmond.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. E., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 6.—Arr. 5th, steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Roman, Philadelphia; Ashland, New-York; bark Daniel Webster, Menton; brigs Omer, Arroyo; Minnie Traub, Matanzas; Clara P. Gibbs, Philadelphia; Golden Lead and Tally Ho, do.; schrs. Mary E. Walker, Port de Paix; G. W. Kimball and J. P. Robinson, New-York. Also arr. brig Speed, from Gottenburg; reports, July 4, off Tucker's Island, was in contact with schr. Republic, from Boston for Wiscasset, staving in the schooner's port side, and damaging the vessel so badly that she filled with water in a few hours; all hands were saved and brought here on board the brig.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 5, A. M.—Arr. bark Orchilla, New-York, for Searsport; brig Wm. H. Parks, Bangor, for New-Haven; schrs. Cordelia Newkirk, and James S. Shindler, Philadelphia, for Boston; Canova, Franklin, for New-York; Commodore Kearney, Bangor, for do.; H. Prescott, Portland, for do.; Rhodella Blew, Baltimore, for Plymouth; C. A. Hayden, Portland, Conn., for Boston; Sarah, New-York, for do.; Morea, do., for Portland; Iona, Bangor, for New London; Olive, Elizabethport, for Newburyport; Thomas Fish, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; passed by, schr. Boston, Calais, for Providence.

Sld. brigs Rio Grande and Sea Foam; schrs. Bismarck, Martha Sargent, Alice B., J. B. & F. L., Philanthropist, Helen Mar, J. Tinker, Sarah Ann, Ocean Wave, Adelia T. Cohn, Maryland, Acklam, Agnes and Ranger.

CHARLESTON, July 6.—Arr. steamer Champion, from New-York; brig Americus, Boston; schrs. E. Waterman, Baltimore; Rockingham, New-York; brig Manzanilla, Rockport.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 5.—Arr. brigs Sympathetic, from Rio.

Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Cleta and Harriet, from Mayagues; Halifax, from Demerara.

Passed out, bark St. Lawrence, for Rio; brigs Alert, for Nova Scotia; Coronate, for Coronate, for Rotterdam; schrs. Central America and Lucy W. Alexander, for the West Indies.

In the Roads, bark Mary Evans, from London; brig Glendale, from Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 5.—Arr. steamship Cortes, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, July 6.—Arr. steamers San Salvador, from New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia; America, Baltimore; brigs Ida S. Ray and Adelaide, Portland.

Cld. steamer Virgo, for New-York; schr. Ann & Susan, Baltimore.

Below—R. B. Walker.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Arr. ships City of New-York and Lady Ann, from Sydney; bark Nehemiah Gibson, from Newcastle, N. S. W.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) from Newport, Eng., arrived 4th, is consigned to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann, not as before reported.

As the sloop yacht W. S. Evans, White, from Newport, was coming through Hell Gate, she struck on the Gridiron and capsized. She was picked up by wreckmaster Brown, and towed to foot of Eighty-sixth-street; all hands saved.

The schr. Nellie Potter, ashore on Nigger Head, Hell Gate, has her sternpost, center-board and keel started, and some fourteen feet of her garboard streak has come up alongside. Wreckmaster Brown has engaged the services of E. R. Lowe, submarine engineer, to stop her up, and the wrecking steamer John Fuller to pump her out and take her off the rocks.

Spoken, &c.

Borella—bark, from Quebec for Dundee, June 16, lat. 45 55, lon. 50.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, July 6.—The steamship Morro Castle, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 6.—The steamship Minnesota, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

The steamship City of Brooklyn, from New-York June 26, arrived at this port at 5 A. M. to-day.

LONDON, July 6.—The steamship Bellona, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

LONDONDERRY, July 6.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec, arrived at this port to-day.

HAMBURG, July 6.—The Hamburg-American steamship Teutonia, from New-York, arrived at 11 o'clock last night.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PARIS

WONDERFUL CURES BY THE R. R. R.
A GREAT MEDICAL TRIUMPH.
AN AMERICAN PHYSICIAN CLAIMS THE EMPEROR'S REWARD OF
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.
And protects the people against the distressing effects of
THE SEINE WATER.
THOUSANDS CURED DAILY
of Diarrhœa, Looseness of the Bowels, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, and the frequent and painful discharges of water and
WEAKNESS OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, AND URINARY ORGANS.
THE PARISIANS IN ECSTACY.

PARIS, June 1, 1869.

Dr. Radway, of New-York, has proved to the satisfaction of the Asiatic Cholera Committee, authorized by the Emperor to pay One Million Dollars to the successful discoverer of a cure for the Asiatic Cholera, his title to the reward. Radway's Ready Relief is now admitted as a positive cure and preventive of this terrible disease. Another great triumph crowns this wonderful remedy as conferring the greatest blessing to Parisians in its wonderful effects in protecting all who drink the SEINE WATER from the distressing and frequent discharges it produces from the Bladder, Kidneys, Urethra and Bowels. Like quicksilver, this water runs through the system, so that every three or four minutes strangers, and even the Parisians, are troubled with painful discharges from the bowels and urinary organs. Radway's Ready Relief has been tested and proves a safeguard against this nuisance."

Twenty drops to a tumbler of water neutralizes the diuretic and diarrheatic constituents of this and all other hard, limestone waters. It is a pleasant beverage, and a more agreeable tonic, stimulant, and anodyne than the best French brandy, and far superior to all bitters.

Thousands are daily cured of all forms of Bowel Complaints, Cramps, Spasms, Colics, Inflammation, and Pains of all kinds,
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

The ladies of Paris use this extraordinary remedy in their toilets and baths, declaring it superior to the most choice perfumed waters and colognes.

ONE TABLE-SPOONFUL OF RADWAY'S RELIEF TO ONE PINT OF WATER.

In this proportion the lady enjoys a delicious bath—by sponging the body, face, neck, &c., it will instantly deodorize the offensive effluvia from perspiration or unhealthy skin, and impart to the body a more agreeable aroma than the most choice and favorite perfumed or cologne waters.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is a powerful disinfectant and purifier of the skin; its chemical action on the oily excretions and perspiration forms a soap that cleanses, deodorizes and purifies the excretive deposits in the pores and secretory vessels, and excites capillary and cellular action in the expulsion of these deposits, and of black spots, worms in the flesh, pimples, blotches, morphew, and affords instantaneous relief in skin poisoning, from the stings of mosquitoes and other insects.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

The superiority of Radway's Ready Relief in the bath and toilet over perfumed waters, in its chemical action on the unhealthy condition of the secretions, deodorizing the effluvia, not only imparts a refreshing sense of feeling to the wearied, languid and melancholy—giving buoyancy and freshness to the spirits, clearness and beauty to the skin—curing in a few minutes HEADACHE, Nervous and Neuralgic Pains, and relieving the disagreeable annoyance of Catarrh, &c.; but it restores HEALTH to the skin by CLEANSING THE PORES, and expelling all obstructions and excrementitious deposits, so that whoever uses it in this form receives through the pores of the skin one-seventeenth as much of the atmospheric air that is inspired through the lungs. This is an important fact to all persons suffering with lung diseases. Perfumed waters only scent the skin—nothing more! Whereas,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES BAD-SMELLING SKIN,
and imparts a clear and
BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
TO ALL.

N. B.—If the blood is loaded with humors and bile, urea, carbon, or the secretions of the liver, kidneys, spleen, and in many cases of ladies when the menstrual discharges are irregular, these secretions are circulating in the blood, causing more serious skin diseases; then, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT should be taken; but in all simple, cutaneous spots, blemishes, and discolored skin, the
BATH OF BEAUTY,
consisting of one tablespoonful of the Ready Relief to one pint of water, is superior to all cosmetics; and will give purity, HEALTH and BEAUTY
TO THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

Price 50 cents per bottle, or $5 per dozen. Sold by all Druggists, and at Dr. RADWAY'S Medical Warerooms, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PERFECT HEALTH RESTORED to all by DU BARRY'S Revalenta Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, diarrhœa, &c. Tins, 1 lb., $1 25. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William-st., N. Y. KERR, 746 Broadway, and all grocers everywhere.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 415, July 6, 1869.
59, 39, 30, 10, 14, 31, 53, 24, 16, 69, 9, 45, 37.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 416, July 6, 1869.
4, 19, 10, 66, 71, 60, 28, 73, 39, 30, 15, 6, 52, 2.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 439, July 6, 1869.
21, 50, 73, 28, 43, 49, 69, 54, 58, 77, 76, 78, 59.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 440, July 6, 1869.
59, 67, 52, 56, 50, 28, 39, 40, 16, 37, 19, 30, 5, 32.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.